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THE WASHINGTON BEE

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VOL. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JUNE 4 1904. NO. 52

More Lawyers

One woman and twenty-one young men were graduated Monday night at the thirtieth annual commencement of Howard University. The commencement exercises were heeld at the First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets northwest, and the edifice was crowded. The building was festooned with the national colors, and the American flag, in immense proportions, was draped as a background to the stage, upon which were seated the graduating class, Rev. John Gordon, president of the university; B. F. Leighton, dean of the law department; Arthur A. Birney, William H. Richards, William H. Hart, Mason N. Richardson, Thomas P. Woodward, James F. Bundy, and Edward H. Morris, the latter a negro lawyer from Chicago, who made the address to the graduates. The features of the occasion was an oration on "Woman Under the Law," by Mrs. Eva B. Heath, the one woman graduate, whose elegant diction, well trained voice, and strong elocutionary powers held the attention of the audience while she reviewed the evolution of woman as a legal entity from the early days to the present.

The programme opened with an overture, Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," by the Invincible Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Edward Ambler. The orchestra also rendered during the evening "The Hyacinth," "Navajo," "In a Lotus Field," "Wedding of the Winds," and "A Deed of the Pen." The gathering was delighted by a novelette, "A Whispered Thought," by Charles Johnson. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. Tunnell, of the faculty. Robert Barclay Barcus delivered an oration on "The Ideal Government." The degrees were conferred by Rev. John Gordon, D. D., president of the university, who made a touching farewell address to the class, bidding them Godspeed, and admonishing them always to remember the principles that had been taught them as students of Howard University. He told them that the next greatest crime against human liberty to that of restraining the freedom of religious belief was to hinder the liberty of the mind of one's fellows, and he urged them to always recollect the duty that will rest upon them as members of the bar to protect the innocent and endeavor to mete out punishment to the guilty.

Mr. Norris' address was fraught with good advice to the embryo solons of the law. He warned them to avoid the idle pleasures of life and to turn a deaf ear to the praise that is cheap in the winning, and he suggested to them that marriage is a good thing for a young lawyer to put off until he has begun the ascent to fame and success. Politics was one of the shoals against which he particularly warned the young men, and he told them to wait until they had attained eminence in their profession before undertaking to lead in the contests of the ballot. He took the position that in these days the practice of the law makes it necessary for the lawyer to adopt specialties. The two great elements of success presented by Mr. Norris were strict integrity and determined persistence. He pointed out that the field of the law was not laden with roses, but that to attain success in it meant a long, hard struggle, in which the victory ultimately goes to him who "sticks to it."

The list of graduates were:

Richard L. Baltimore, Robert B. Barcus, A. B., Charles L. Bowling, Jr., Albertus Brown, Thomas J. Calloway, A. B., Thomas H. R. Clarke, James C. Campbell, Charles S. Darden, Oscar H. Farrington, Eva. B. Heath, Charles H. Hemans, Edmund Hill, Jr., Joseph E. Jones, Benjamin F. Mitchell, John D. Parker, Foster B. Pettie, Robert Pe[illegible], Jr., George G. Ross, Neval H. [illegible]homas, A. B., Thomas M. Watson, and John R. Wright.

The student committees in charge [illegible]mencement were:

Executive committee—Thomas M. Watson, chairman; Foster B. Pettie, and Richard Hill.

Invitation committee—George G. [illegible]n; Richard L. Balti-[illegible]

[illegible]arrangements—Ben-[illegible]l. Oscar H. Farrington [illegible]. Parker, chairman.

[illegible]NESS FAILURES.

[illegible] gigantic enterprise ever [illegible]d in this city for the benefit of the colored people was the Freedmen's Savings Bank. That bank, with millions of dollars on deposit, belonged mostly to the ex-slave. When this bank closed, the colored people trhoughout the country suffered greatly. After the disbandment of this bank several minor enterprises were established, namely the *National Era*, edited by the sons of the late Frederick Douglass. Over ten thousand dollars was sunk in this venture. This paper had a national reputation. It was edited by the sons of the late Mr. Douglass. Then came the *Colored Citizen*, edited by Prof. John P. Sampson. Following this paper came the *Argus*, edited by Charles W. Oaty. He was removed and W. Calvin Chase was elected editor. The name of the paper was changed to the Free Land. The board of directors didn't like the policy of the paper and although the paper was in debt when Messrs. Chase, pas editor, and L. G. Fletcher, business manager liquidated the indebtedness and placed it upon a sound financial basis, they when Messrs. Chase, as editor, and name were changed. The new name adopted was the *New National Era*, edited by Lewis H. Douglass and Henry Johnson. This new enterprise did not live long. A St. A. Smith took possession of this defunct paper and changed its name and it died. Mr. John D. Bagwell and J. E. Bruce established the *Exodus*. It died after a few issues. The *Commoner*, edited by Geo. W. Williams, the historian, was the next to follow, and it died after three weeks birth. Then came *Bruce's Grit*. The *Post* named it and said it was born to die. It didn't live very long. The *Pilot*, edited by Nathan Sprague and Rev. C. S. [illegible], was born and died before it cut its eye tooth. The *People's Advocate*, edited by Mr. J. W. Cromwell, made its appearance and lived several years and died in the height of its glory. The *Plain Dealer*, edited by Dr. J. M. King and A. W. A. Delon, sprung into existence. This was a lively sheet. It paid the penalty of all other like institutions. The *Item* was next in order, edited by S. S. Lang, now in Philadelphia. This paper lived six weeks. THE BEE was the next in order, then Brother Wheatheless thought he would try his hand in journalism. He soon found out that he was spending more money than he was earning. The *Colored American*, under the business management of Mr. E. E. Cooper, who had failed in Indianapolis, Ind., was next. He declared that he owned the earth and all on the outside. He organized a stock company. Hundreds of shares were sold. Just what became of those shares no one knows. This paper had at least a dozen editors. Many who bought stock and many who were ambitious for newspaper notoriety have not gotten out of it yet. The *American* has occasional cramps, which often compels it to rest a week and sometimes two weeks. The *American* declared that it intended to sweep everything before it. It is liable to have the wind colic any time. Newspaper graveyards are numerous in this city. There have been many other enterprises established in this city and failed. Such as co-operative stores, with the entire church fraternity connected with them. The latest and one of the most destructive to the people was the late Capitol Savings Bank. The people are yet suffering from the effects of this defunct institution. These enterprises have been conducted by newcomers in the community. The native Washingtonian has seldom failed. The reason is, he seldom goes into schemes. The moment a new negro enters this city he has some scheme to present to the people and the people are not slow to bite.

LOW RATE COACH EXCURSION to St. Louis World's Fair every Tuesday in June, via Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Only $17.00 round trip. Tickets good going in day coaches only, limited to return in ten days including date of sale. Trains will leave Washington, New Jersey ave., and C st., at 10:05 A.M., June 7, 14, 21, and 28. Call at ticket offices, New York ave. & 15th st., 619 Penna. ave., and at Station for full particulars.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA Baltimore and Ohio R.R., to the Jersey Sea-shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York New England and the nearby Allegheny Monntain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 707 15th st., corner New York ave., N.W. and 619 Penna. ave.

It Is Said

That Attorney John A. Moss has three sons of which he is proud.

That Justice E. M. Hewlett has not made up his mind as yet.

That Register J. W. Lyons will win in Georgia.

That H. P. Cheatham will not vote for any man who turned him out of office.

That Hon. S. H. Vick has the same mind now as he had when he was turned out of the Wilson post office.

The Executive Committee of the local Suffrage League will meet in the law office of W. Calvin Chase, 503 D street, northwest, Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Those who desire to go to Chicago on the W. Calvin Chase special over the B. and O. will send in their names at once.

Attorney J. M. Ricks will go to the World's Fair this month.

DR. J. R. FRANCIS,
One of Washington's Most Eminent Physicians, who has been Exonerated from any connection with the defunct Capital Savings Bank—More next week

That Dr. Bruce Evens is the favorite of the people.

That Major Arthur Brooks is a commanding officer.

That Major C. A. Fleetwood holds his own. The age limit doesn't count with him.

That Judson Malvin knows a good thing when he gets it. This accounts for his Masonic directory not making its appearance.

That Dr. John Turner has lost his ambition. He has enough of the field.

That more after office lawyers graduated Monday night.

That Mr. J. F. Bunday felt like a sixteen year older on last Friday night.

The Sec-To-No Musical Club is the greatest in the city.

That Mr. John F. Cook and Dr. Reyburn have made up their minds to who will be national committeeman.

Prof. J. P. Layton is entitled to the musical crown.

HUMORIST NUMBER BOOK OF THE ROYAL BLUE.

The May number "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been devoted to contributions from the American Press Humorists and Cartoonists. It is full of unique features and unlike the average magazine, is an all-star publication containing contributions from fifty of the best known newspaper humorists and thirty of the popular cartoonists of the country.

Each humorist is portrayed in some characteristic manner by the cartoonist who has worked with him some time and knew his hobbies; and a most remarkable collection of drawings has resulted.

The majority of the big daily newspapers are represented.

At the time of the Baltimore fire this magazine issued a special edition, which was quickly followed by two more editions, which were completely wiped out in two or three days.

The humorist edition is limited, and those desiring copies are requested to mail ten cents to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & R. R., Baltimore, at earliest possible date. The magazine will be sent to any address, regularly for 50 cents per annum.

What I Saw And Heard

The colored Presbyterians are to be separated from the whites. Certainly there can be no distinction in heaven.

Mr. Cordozo has been appointed supervising principal. I wonder if merit counts for anything now. Prof. J. W. Cromwell, the best educated male principal in the public schools, was turned down. Perhaps an investigation into the merits of this appointment would throw some light on the subject.

The local politicians are standing upon the corners discussing how the thing was done last May. Parson Jones can find (poor) consolation in Dr. Stewart. There are times in the affairs of men that lead them to destruction. The Parson is doing some praying now. He has an idea of entering the ministry.

I am more than pleased to know that the night schools have been turned over to Dr. Bruce Evens. I am also gratified that such a valuable man was not taken from the Manual Training School. Give the doctor more money and he will be satisfied.

I always enjoy a chat with my genial friend, L. M. King. He is good company and full of information. He is doing good business in the real estate.

I would like to see Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook at the head of our colored schools. Mr. Cook is a man in whom the people have confidence.

There are to be several changes in Howard University. It is hoped that Dr. Gordon will see that more colored teachers are appointed. Perhaps if a few removals were made it would improve the University.

My genial friend, Rev. Logan Johnson, has just returned from St. Louis, Mo., where he has been on a religious mission. He gves a glowing account of his visit.

I am glad to see my genial friend, Prof. Ellis Brown, improving in health. Prof. Brown is a hard worker.

I am informed that the engineer department of our local government will promote a colored man shortly. I am glad of that, since there are only a few in that department.

Ben. Tillman, Vorchman and other fire-eating Democrats cannot fool the intelligent Democrats in the north. These two men are misrepresenting the negro in the South. Everybody knows that the negroes in their section of the country are not as they have been represented.

Major Arthur Brooks must have put an extra touch on the cadets of the Manual Training School. Dr. Bruce Evens had a broad grin on his face last Friday, although King said that the doctor had no appetite for his supper after his arrival home. doesn't digest the result very soon, He was too full of the drill. If he he will be compelled to take an Atlantic City trip.

I never rejoice in any man's misfortune. So long as you are prosperous, you have plenty of friends.

Some people who are suddenly and unmeritoriously promoted or elevated to a position will soon fall. Their heads become too large for their regular size hats.

I am of the opinion that the colored High School is as well conducted as it can be. What Mrs. Cooper needs is help and the co-operation of her teachers.

I don't know just what is going to be done at Chicago by the Suffrage League. There is one thing certain, no indorsement of any one is to be made. It is hoped that colored men will meet again and redeem what they have lost.

There are lots of blatherskite politicians in this city who imagine that they know it all. You can't run ancient Louisiana politics in this city. Washington politics is a peculiar philosophy to southern politicians.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce has changed his mind about coming to this city. The Board of Education is not quite ready to make changes in our Manual Training School.

Messrs. Vick and Cheatham have been elected delegates from North Carolina. It will be remembered that Mr. Vick was removed from the Wilson, N. C., post office because he refused to support Lilywhiteism. Mr. Cheatham was removed from the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia to make room for Mr. Dancey, who was *persona non grata* to the Lilywhites of North Carolina. Both of these colored statesmen have seen excellent opportunities to demonstrate to the world that they are against Lilywhiteism. I would suggest to one or both to bring in a minority report against the Lilywhite delegates when they present themselves for admission to the national convention.

I admire John P. Green because he has more manhood to a square inch than any officeholder under this administration. While he is respectable in all that he says, he is manly. He is the logical representative of the negro in this country. Ohio should feel proud of such a man.

I received a paper, the *Cleveland Gazette*, last week from Harry Smith, its editor. He is jubilant because General Dick turned down Mr. Geo. A. Myers. This gentleman was not turned down. Mr. Myers has done more for the negroes in Ohio than any other negro representative in the state. The negroes of Ohio will never know Mr. Myers' worth until he throws them overboard.

ROUNDER.

DESERVING WOMEN.

There but a few people in this city who are entitled to be placed on the road of being able to do something. There are but a few women who can justly claim to represent the colored woman. For a number of years Miss Mattie E. Bowen has been a faithful and ardent worker among the poorer classes of colored people. She has not been too proud to go among and do what she is able to do to elevate them.

Mrs. [illegible]lia Mason Layton is another represent[illegible] woman and one who has the confidence and respect of the people. What has been needed among the colored women is nerve, and when one happens to have the nerve to express herself she is criticised. If there were more women in the city on the order of Mrs. Bailey, THE BEE is confident that conditions in this city would be different. The real working women in the city are very seldom mentioned. They don't parade their names in the public press for notoriety. There are women in this city who are doing some good [illegible]uld do more is the col-[illegible]n a certain class would [illegible]ide jealousy. Among a few o[illegible] who are working and doing some good for the uplifting of the colored youths are Misses Emma F. G. Merrit, Dr. Lucy Moten, and many others.

ONLY $2.00 TO CUMBERLAND and return. Only $1.00 to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and return via Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Special train leaves Washington June 5, at 5:05 A.M. Beautiful scenery en route Most delightful season in the mts.

Mr. Johnson Explains.

Editor THE BEE:—I wish to state through the columns of your fearless paper that the National Colored People's Union recently chartered and over which I have the great honor to preside, is no small or selfish affair to build up one set over another. It takes in and protects every class, by at first uniting the masses and instructing them how to use their power over their labor, their earnings, their spendings and all other rights and interests. It shows them in practical ways that in hanging together to aid each other, they do not need to make a single sacrifice, but they most surely aid their own interests. This Union has not a single promoter who has ever had an ax to grind, but being a prince of agitators, the writer knows that the power lies in ourselves to redeem the whole race everywhere, from all our ills without asking anyone a single favor outside of ourselves. The race has muscle and courage to labor at all callings and skill and brains to direct in every field. We need every *lawyer, doctor, teacher, minister, business man* and *artisan* we can possibly muster, in the race, and more than we can supply in a hundred years, but the *masses* must be organized into a system strictly voluntary and directly in their own interests before they can reap the fruits of their own toil, or give ample support to the specially qualified ones among us. First of all this Union, already enjoying healthy growth, will see that the poor masses will get enough from their toil to save something, for they have no right to bear the support of everything and because of the *tricks, trusts* and manipulations of *labor* and *prices* be forced to serve the conveniences of others. They will be protected in their rights whether in rags or silks, whether living in an alley or on the mountains. The Union is for every man or institution looking to the betterment and happiness of mankind and declares itself, so far as its president is concerned, a *deadly foe* to all oppressors and enemies of humanity; and having always approved the policy of giving respect and support to public men, I declare it is the colored people's duty to give due honor to such strong characters as W. C. Chase, P. H. Carson, Chas. B. Purvis, J. A. Taylor, Wm. J. Howard, Walter H. Brooks, Geo. W. See, W. B. Johnson, Jesse Lawson and other forceful characters here, including Justice Hewlett, who have boldly stood for negro rights first, last and all the time, but I would warn some of these that while their honored lives last they must not give up an active interest in the same good cause for we call upon, you for your aid in uniting the people as they will do the rest. In closing I wish to announce that the Union will be pleased to hear any suggestion looking to race interests and any information of any wrong-doing to any persons of African descent, as we are prepared to resist some things done to the race race just now.

J. N. JOHNSON, M. D.

OUR GRADUATES.

The annual commencement of the English department of Howard University took place in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on last Tuesday evening in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. Hon. Archibald Grimkie, of Boston, Mass., addressed the graduating class and Dr. John Gordon presented the diplomas.

Program.

Overture—"The Goddess of Night," Allen; March—"Uncle Sammy," Holtzman; Invocation; Danse Caprice—"La Fleurette," Wellesley; Oration—Ship Building, Josephine Barnette; Waltz—"The Spirit of Love," Hall; Oration—Agriculture, Emma Norman; Harlem—Two Step (Characteristic), Turpin; Oration—Our Nation's Railroads, Lawrence Arnold; March—"Our Director," Bigelow; Conferring Degrees, President John Gordon; Address to class, Hon. Archibald Grimkie; Music, selected; Benediction; March, selected.

Music by the Æolian Mandolin Club, Mr. Benj. Washington, Director.

Class Roll.

Post Graduate—Lawrence Arnold, Alexandria, Va.

(Continued on last page.)

The Say

Negro democrat know how to be r

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Negroes to unite.

Colored ora: Washington's birthday must s, suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select.

They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions.

If there were no opposition or gans to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the subsidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Diek is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was complimented for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth alway.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presidential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the peoples' paper and a simon pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a Record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other people think you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get any thing from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors realized from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do acts for which they are sorry.

It is wayest to consider ly before you act.

tru t
Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers wh d fend h m, e

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been

How many papers are there edited in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Why can't colored men unite on quoting

Will the Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if they would unite.

The Suffrage convention will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their

All should be charitable at any rate.

The District delegates will elected in April.

COSTLY ROD FISHING.

HEAVY SUM IS PAID FOR CATCHING ONE SALMON.

British Angler Rents Stream for $1,500 and Lands Only One Fish—Englishmen Fond of the Sport.

Now that the season for salmon and trout has commenced in England, the cost of rod fishing becomes interesting, especially in comparison with the price paid for the fish by the consumers, even during Lent.

Some years ago a keen angler paid a rental of £300 for six weeks' autumn salmon fishing on a well-known river in Inverness-shire. His beat on the river only extended over about a mile, and during his tenancy he fished almost daily. It was a very dry autumn season, and only one salmon rewarded the fisherman.

It was not a heavy fish, weighing somewhat under ten pounds, but the angler had it preserved and placed in a glass case, for exhibition to his friends as the costliest salmon that had ever been caught.

In this case, of course, the angling tenant was exceptionally unlucky, but the fact of his £300 only giving him one fish goes to prove the uncertainty as well as the high value of good salmon rod fishing, of which there is only a very limited amount annually in the market, while the demand steadily increases every year.

For rod fishing alone on the River Dee, in Aberdeenshire, various sportsmen pay over £6,000 per annum without taking into account the beats on the river that proprietors retain for themselves and their friends, which, if also let, would probably fetch as much more.

The demand this year for salmon fishing was very keen, say the agents, every stretch of salmon river having been snapped up as soon as it became vacant.

In a similar manner the demand for good trout fishing within a reasonably short railway run from London has become remarkably brisk. On a stream in Kent which has invariably yielded good baskets of trout the owner this year asked the large rental of £175 per mile, which almost equals that obtained for some salmon rivers.

There is a well authenticated story of a Devonshire sportsman, who at the end of a limited tenancy of a well-known fishing found that each trout he had basketed had cost him no less than £9 5s 6d.

JAP BOY FIGHTS PANTHER.

Man-Eating Brute Seizes Lad Through Bars of Cage and Thrilling Battle Follows.

A man-eating panther, belonging to a show at Dallas, Tex., attacked K. Sugimoto, a 12-year-old Japanese performer, in the hold of a steamer while coming from Havana to New Orleans. The beast seized the boy through the bars of the cage, and it required the combined assistance of the boy's father, Capt. Hopner, the passengers and crew to rescue the youth and beat the infuriated animal off.

The rescue was a thrilling battle. The animal was foaming at the mouth, holding the youth pinioned against the bars, between which the ferocious beast scratched and bit his victim. The ship's hold contained several lions and leopards, which also became excited at the sight of blood and the sound of the boy's cries for help.

As the rescuers worked, the other animals stuck their paws between the bars and howled with rage. The boy was released by pinning the panther to the far side of the cage with iron rods. Two physicians aboard the ship attended the unconscious youth and sewed up his side with six stitches.

Importance.

The tumblebug that rolls the ball
Along the path, no doubt
Supposes that the heavens would fall
And all the stars go out
If he should cease to roll away—
He only sees his lump of clay.

There's many a man who, in his pride,
Thinks all the wheels would stop
If he should some day step aside
Permitting things to drop;
The man who thinks he does it all
Is like the bug behind the ball.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

MANY CHARMING WIDOWS.

Lodi, O., Is Mecca of Fascinating Women Who Have Lost Their Life Companions.

Eighty-five widows are residents of Lodi, a quaint but thriving Ohio town having a population of but 1,000 inhabitants. This record is verified by the report made by a directory company which secured the names of the residents.

The majority of these widows are young, handsome, fascinating and have a vivacious disposition. According to the record there is practically one widow to every ten inhabitants. Notwithstanding this revelation there has been an apparent slump in the matrimonial market. Widowers and bachelors are not numerous in this town.

Nothing New.

That Italian who has discovered a sure cure for consumption, says the Chicago Daily News, may try to do something original when he is older.

Wiskey $1.10 P Gallon

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

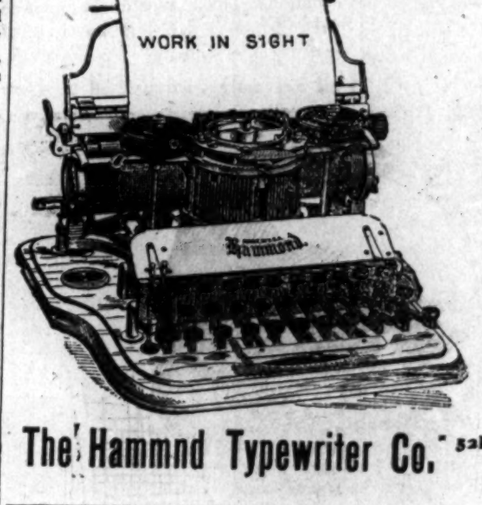
"*CASPER'S STANDARD*" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Pe ev ARD* It is the best produced and must pleas ery customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C,. will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD' we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows*:

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C, U. S. A.

Main Office and Warehouses: No's. 1043-46 Liberty and 1, 3, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

WHISKEY $1.10 Per Gallon.

The New Manifolding Hammond Typewriter.



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J. L. Walton,
W. C. Chase
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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—ow—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Wh I suppose Rockefeller lives entirely
ener to his lights."
" 't know. Sometimes I think
ell people lights have more to do
with it.—Ch

FOR MEN OF SCIENCE

STATION TO BE MAINTAINED IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Observers Will Engage in Geological and Biological Researches in Summer and Will Study Meteorology in Winter.

A station which is to be maintained at the service of scientific observers has been erected 130 miles north of the arctic circle in Sweden. It is near the track of the Ofoten railroad, the most northern railroad in the world, which was opened just a year ago between Lula, on the gulf of Bothnia and Victoria Haven, on the Atlantic.

The road is being operated the year round for the transportation of iron ore to the Atlantic for shipment. The station may thus easily be reached at any season of the year.

It has been erected at the little settlement at Wassijaure, only a mile and a half from the Norwegian boundary. Here scientific men will have their first oportunity to investigate polar phenomena under comfortable conditions and at small expense.

In summer they will be engaged chiefly with geological and biological researches, while meterorological, magnetic and other studies fitting the times will occupy them in winter. The experts in natural history who will occupy the station next summer will be the geologist, Westergren; the entomologist, Haglund; the botanist, Roman, and an expert in forestry.

The money to build the station was contributed by a wealthy man of Stockholm, and funds for its maintenance have been supplied by other private subscriptions.

The station is on the threshold of Lapland, which is still almost unknown, because it has been so difficult to reach it with supplies adequate for a long journey. The railroad and station will facilitate the exploration of this region.

The study of its geology promises particularly rich results, for there is little doubt that the bleak surfaces of Lapland conceal large mineral wealth. This is the opinion of all scientific men who connect what is known of its geology with the great discoveries of the richest of steel-making ores along the line of the railroad.

The Arctic railroad is also to serve another important purpose. Plans have already been adopted for building a sanatorium on the shores of the beautiful Tornea lake, whose southern edge is skirted by the railroad. It is intended for consumptives and other patients who may need such an opportunity to breathe the purest of arctic air.

FAMILY SPAT LASTS YEARS.

New York Husband and Wife Carry Matrimonial Difficulties Into Court.

For about 17 years Henry B. Shepard, a real estate dealer of New York city, and his wife, Florence A. Shepard, have been involved in matrimonial litigation, suits and counter suits having been before various branches of the supreme court on a multitude of motions, stays and perplexing developments of many kinds. Notwithstanding this prolonged litigation there is not an end to it yet.

One of the suits and counter suits was on the calendar the other day before Judge McCall for trial, and although a request was made by counsel representing Mrs. Shepard for an adjournment, Albert I. Sire, counsel for the husband, protested that the litigation between these parties had been unnecessarily prolonged. Judge McCall agreed.

Mrs. Shepard brought the first suit in 1887 and a year later Mr. Shepard brought a counter suit. She was awarded alimony of $100 a month originally, but later it was reduced to $55 a month. It is said that during all these years Mr. Shepard has paid his wife almost $20,000 in alimony. They were married in July, 1868, and separated 18 years later.

LOVE THROUGH LOST PURSE

Girl Who Had to Borrow Carfare Becomes Fiancee of Man Who Lent It.

The loss of a purse by Miss Viola Green, of Marion, Ind., resulted in a pretty little romance and the finding of a husband. Miss Green graduated from a Marion business college about one year ago and received a position as stenographer in an office in Chicago. Miss Green made her home with friends in Chicago, always boarding a certain West side car every morning to go to the office.

James Metsker, a young business man of Chicago, always boarded the same car to go to his place of business. He had never spoken to Miss Green until one morning she boarded the car and discovered that she had lost her purse. Metsker offered to pay her fare and she accepted it as a loan. She repaid him the next morning and later they met on the street car which carried them to their respective places of business. Miss Green would recognize him. The acquaintance thus begun developed into friendship and then ripened into love. The many friends of Miss Green in Marion have received notice of the engagement, the marriage to occur early in July.

Could Command a Fortune.

A pitcher that is 2,000 years is being exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. We know several ladies, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, who would like to obtain the address of the girl who worked for the family that owned the pitcher.

THE BRILLIANT FLAMINGO.

A Curious and Interesting Bird Which Is Said to Be Rapidly Nearing Extinction.

New York Special.

What is thought to be the first and only group of flamingo nests ever seen in this country will soon be placed on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History at New York. This is expected to be one of the most attractive displays in the museum, representing these beautiful and rare birds in their natural haunts and showing their characteristic appearance.

There are about seven species of flamingoes inhabiting the tropical parts of both hemispheres, three of which are in America, frequenting the Bahamas,

FLAMINGOES IN CAPTIVITY.
(Snapshot of Mother and Young in American Museum.)

Florida and Cuba. In height the bird averages about five feet, and if its curved neck were stretched to its full length would tower above the head of an ordinary man. They breed in May and June. At this period their bright colored plumage is faded. It assumes its most radiant hues in winter. When first hatched the young have a straight bill, which, after a time, develops into one of bent shape. Their first plumage is grayish white and passes through various tints of pink, rose, carmine or vermillion to the full scarlet of the adult, which reaches its deepest shade on the wings. Several years are necessary to perfect the final plumage.

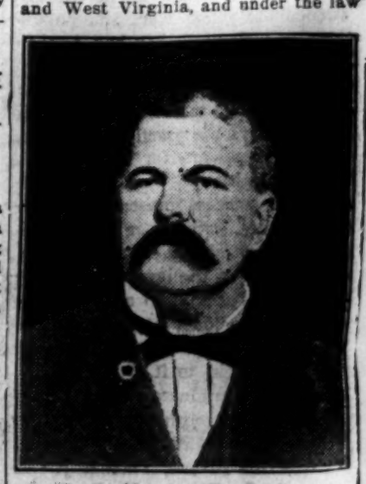
The eggs are white, showing a blue tinge when scraped under the surface. They are long, oval, and have a thick shell, equaling in size that of the common goose. The flesh is not palatable to the taste, being extremely oily. They feed upon both animal and vegetable matter from the ooze and soft bottoms of the shallow waters and lagoons selected by them both as a feeding ground and nesting place. When flying their long legs are stretched out behind and the neck becomes straight. They have a peculiar voice and a sort of one syllable outcry, which they utter as an alarm signal the moment they are approached or believe themselves to be in danger. On account of their keen eyed and wary nature it is almost impossible to get within close range of them.

NEW JOB FOR PRITCHARD.

Former Senator from North Carolina Is Made a Federal Judge by the President.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

President Roosevelt has nominated Justice Jeter C. Pritchard, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to be United States circuit court judge of the Fourth circuit in succession to the late Judge Charles H. Simonton. The Fourth circuit includes the states of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virgina and West Virginia, and under the law



JETER C. PRITCHARD.
(Appointed by President to United States Circuit Bench.)

the appointee had to be selected from one of these states.

Justice Pritchard, who formerly was a United States senator from North Carolina, has served on the supreme bench of the District of Columbia only a short time. He presided at the trial of Machen, the Groffs and Lorenzes, who recently were convicted of postal frauds.

Woman's Pathetic Inquiry.

An unfortunate woman in London consulted a clergyman in connection with her domestic troubles. There was some doubt as to whether her marriage was a legal one, inasmuch as her "husband" —as she had just discovered—appeared to have a wife living, from whom he had been separated. The woman's pathetic inquiry was: "If he is not my husband, what right has he to knock me about?"

TOLD OF MEN OF NOTE.

W. P. McConnell, state dairy and food commissioner of Minnesota, has decided to make war on such summer drinks as are tinted with harmful coloring matter.

Two steamfitters were called in to fix some coils in the office of the commissioner of patents. In their usual working clothes, they walked in without ceremony and went to work. Commissioner Allen, who has a prodigious idea of his own dignity, looked at them in amazement and finally asked: "Do you know where you are?" Sure!" said one of the men, "we're in the patent office." "Just so," observed the official. "I am the commissioner of patents for the United States and you have your hats on!" "Glad to know you," said the steamfitter, "but we didn't come in to call on you. We came in to fix the pipes."

James R. Keene is a man of few words, but can be as courteous as a cavalier or as acridly sarcastic as the late Mr. Whistler. The financier was cornered in his office one day by a woman with a social economy hobby, who talked away much of his valuable time. During a half hour Mr. Keene had not a single chance to get in a word, so voluble was his visitor. But in telling of a surprise she had experienced she said: "Why, Mr. Keene, my heart was in my mouth; I couldn't speak." "Marvelous!" exclaimed the big operator, rising. "I regret it was not my pleasure to have met you then."

Mr. Perkins, of California, whom Mr. Frye often calls to preside over the senate, was discussing the appropriation for carrying mails to the Tahiti group, when Mr. Simmons of North Carolina arose. "Mr. President," said Mr. Simmons, addressing the chair in the prescribed parliamentary form for asking a senator to yield. "The senator from North Carolina," responded Mr. Perkins, as though he were yielding the gavel, without waiting for Mr. Simmons to ask that he yield. "Did the senator from California recognize the senator from North Carolina?" quickly asked Mr. Frye, and the incident concluded with a general laugh.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Benjamin Moore, the oldest locomotive engineer in the world, has completed 54 years of continuous service with the Central railroad of New Jersey.

Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian railroad magnate, who is interested in several Cuban lines, declares that lack of hotel accommodations in Havana is working much harm to the island. In his judgment hundreds of investors and thousands of tourists are kept away from Cuba every year from this cause. He wants to use the penitentiary in Havana as a hotel next winter.

George Gould's recent trip of over 4,500 miles of his various railroads was made with one engine, the same man being at the throttle all the way. The engineer was E. J. Hadlock, who some four years ago made the run of 554 miles from El Paso to Texarkana without leaving his locomotive. The average running time of Mr. Gould's trip was 60 miles an hour, 80 miles being covered in that time frequently.

George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has received from Emperor William the order of the crown in recognition of various special acts of kindness to Prince Henry, of Prussia, who visited this country two years ago. The distinction was conveyed to Mr. Boyd through the medium of Ambassador Baron Von Sternburg. The order of the crown was instituted in 1861 by William I. to commemorate his coronation as king of Prussia.

PECULIARITIES OF PEOPLES.

The Chinese divide the day into 12 parts of two hours each.

In Germany black cats are kept away from the cradles of children. They are regarded as omens of evil.

Coffins in Russia are never covered with black. If the deceased is a child, pink is used; if a woman, crimson; though for a widow they use brown.

Beauty appears to be purely geographical. The ideal of Japanese loveliness is a long, narrow face, with a high, receding forehead. The hair must be plentiful and silky, jet black, and perfectly smooth and straight. If a Japanese lady has curly hair, she devotes as much time and trouble to make it smooth as European ladies, with curling tongs and by other means, to make theirs curly. Artificial means are used to make the eyebrows recede from the eyes.

In certain parts of the Himalaya mountains the native women have a singular way of putting their children to sleep in the middle of the day. The child is put near a stream of water, and by means of a palm-leaf or a tin scoop the water is deflected so as to run over the back of the child's head. The water pouring on the child's head apparently sends it to sleep and keeps it so, while the mother proceeds with her work in the fields. No one seems ever to fear that baby may be drowned.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are 38 letters in the Russian alphabet.

There are said to be 230 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length.

The average age of widowers when remarrying is 42, of widows, 31.

Rain falls on the eastern coast of Ireland about 208 days in the year.

An express engine consumes on an average ten gallons of water per mile.

In 1892 the population of western Australia was only 58,600; to-day it is 224,000.

Sudden deaths among men are eight times more frequent than those among women.

INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS LARGE.

Sons Never Leave Parental Rooftree —Homes of 150 Persons Not Uncommon.

No one is a separate unit in India. The sons never leave the parental rooftree. All marrying—marriage with them is as birth and death, inevitable—and their children are added to the family, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine. There are always widowed aunts, other grandparents—no relative is ever left to shift for himself in India—so that households of 150 are not uncommon. Add almost as many servants, and we have some idea of the occupation and cares of the mistress of such a home. The servants' quarters surround the yard, or "compound," and the ladies of the household care for them as did the stately dames of old Virginia in the plantation life before the war. The great zenana court yards stretch back to fruit and vegetable gardens, and there are tanks or artificial ponds, where ladies and children bathe in seclusion. Blossoming trees rise above hedges that jealously guard these sacred retreats, where a family may sport in private with freedom unknown to us, and suited to their shy, poetic, playful natures, that only unfold when with each other, caring as little to see the world outside as to be seen by it.

MAGIC CURE-ALL FOUND.

Peculiar Ore Known as "Radiumite" Is Said to Possess Remarkable Properties.

A doctor at Butte, Mont., indorses the assertion made by many miners thereabouts that a peculiar odor found in zinc blende and emitting a violet light possesses remarkable curative qualities when carried by them in their pockets, according to the Chicago Journal? The new mineral, for want of a better name, is called "radiumite."

The Butte doctor has made an astonishing report to the Butte Medical society, confirming the stories of the miners in cases of rheumatism, stomach ailments, nervous and kindred disorders.

For ages the philosophers and alchemists sought for a general cure-all in a stone. Later science has laughed at them. From the stone to the ore is but a short step. But, when all is said, the thing in the pocket that cures the most ills is gold.

It is not the possession of gold, but the longing for it, that has filled the world with the sweet hum of industry; not the storing of it, but the striving for it, that has brought to mankind the blessings of resolve, effort, health, content.

ITALIANS HELP PROSPERITY.

Sons of Italy Are a Great Factor in Multitude of Industries—Law-abiding and Hard Workers.

Ecomically considered, Italy is contributing greatly to the prosperity of America, says an editorial writer in the Century. A large part of her surplus population is digging our tunnels, building our railways, and supporting a multitude of our industries. This element has its vices—usually the inheritance of dynasties of misrule—and coming chiefly from the south of Italy sometimes fails to show us the more lovable and gentle side of the people. But it is a hardworking, frugal, and fairly law-abiding race, even here, and, however it may be misled for a time, has no menace for free institutions beyond any other ignorant foreign population. It will be sad for Italy if her children shall take back from America to that democratic land lessons of oppression and inequality drawn from the purchase of favors before the law. Until we are sure that we are not teaching them such lessons, we should do well to speak more softly of the degeneracy of the country they have left or of the dangers to our civilization involved in their coming.

RENTS OUT HIS HENS.

Enterprising Manayunk, Pa., Liveryman Finds It More Profitable Than Chicken-Raising.

Renting out clucking hens is the new business venture of a well known Manayunk liveryman, and he finds it more profitable than chicken-raising, says the Philadelphia Record. The liveryman, finding that his hens were beginning to set very early, and not having had first class luck in the poultry business in former years, posted a placard announcing the rental of his "cluckers" at 75 cents for the season. The scheme was a great success, and in a short time the demand was greater than the supply. He fed all the hens with food mixed with red pepper to make them set, and finally took to the woods for more "cluckers." He traveled up through Montgomery county purchasing laying hens at low prices, and at present has rented out nearly 100. In calculating his profits on the scheme he claims he saved the feed, gets 75 cents a head for the hens' use and will have them to sell in the fall.

Bather's Narrow Escape.

A short-sighted sportsman was asked, one morning, by a fellow-sojourner in a small hotel on the shores of Loch Carron what sport he had had. "Just seen a seal," he said; "shot at it three times and missed it each time." At dinner, an hour later, he sat next to a man with a bandage round his head. "Accident?" he inquired. "Accident!" was the indignant response; "attempted murder, you mean. I was having a bath about an hour ago, when some lunatic fired at me three times from the shore and shot part of my ear off." "Wonder who it could have been," murmured the sportsman, and changed the conversation to the Japanese war.—San Francisco Argonaut.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Dr. Edward Elgar is quite a man in the musical world. His wife, daughter of Gen. Sir H. Gee-Roberts, writes the words for his songs.

"I hired ten chorus girls in five minutes this morning," remarked Julian Mitchell, who wanted to show how busy he had been. "Geewillikens!" exclaimed Jack Flaherty, manager of the Majestic theater, New York, "you are quick at figures."

Miss May Harrison, who has just succeeded in winning an open scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, for the violin, at the age of ten, carried off the gold medal offered by the associated board of the Royal academy and Royal College of Music from among 3,057 competitors.

Gustin Wright, the American organist and composer; John Philip Sousa, Reginald De Koven and Victor Herbert have been refused membership in the French Society of Composers. The reason assigned for thus turning down the Americans is because French composers are not recognized in America by the laws of production and copyright.

The Iroquois theater tragedy has had some good results. One of them is that the scenery, dresses and accessories of the ballet at the Alhambra, London, have been made fireproof, so that the flimsy dresses of the dancers will not burn, even when held over burning gas; the other reformation is the attention paid to the exits of the great theater of La Scala, Milan. Every evening as soon as the performance is over all the emergency exits are thrown open and the public is compelled to use them.

Mme. Francisco Romana Janauschek, at one time one of the greatest of the world's classic actresses, has formally applied to the actors' fund for the privilege of passing the remainder of her days in the actors' home in Staten Island. Mme. Janauschek is now 75 years of age, and is living in the home of Dr. Kelly, at Saratoga, who has had her under his professional care for the last four years. Recently her effects, including many mementoes and artistic treasures acquired during her long professional career, were sold, and it is said that she is now utterly destitute.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

A friend sized up the huge bulk of Secretary Taft and asked: "Mr. Taft, how much do you weigh?" "You remember," answered the secretary, "that Tom Reed, in answer to a similar inquiry, said: 'No gentleman weighs more than 209 pounds.' Well, I have revised that dictum. No gentleman weighs over 300 pounds nowadays."

Judge C. W. Raymond, recently appointed chief justice of the United States court of appeals in Indian Territory, was a factory hand in an interior town of this state 25 years ago. Joseph G. Cannon, now speaker of the house of representatives, became interested in the young man, induced him to study law, and has remained a helpful friend. Judge Raymond was appointed to the federal court at Muskogee by President McKinley in 1901.

Secretary Shaw has put a stop to the practice of making souvenirs out of macerated currency. The comptroller of the currency called his attention to some samples in which there were pieces of bills half an inch square or more. It was pointed out that a person seeking to make bogus money might pick out these fragments, paste them together and make a bill of them; also, that there was danger that charter numbers which had not been ground up might be used by counterfeiters.

Senator Dick, Mark Hanna's successor, when a youth was a teller in an Akron bank. Among the depositors was an old fellow who was quite a miser. A local physician who was a great student of his profession said to the old man one day: "John, I'll give you $10,000 if you'll let me cut a certain vein. It will kill you, but then you will have the $10,000." The miser considered for a moment and replied: "Let me think over that till tomorrow." Next day he called on the doctor and said: "I've figured that thing out, and I can't see what good the $10,000 would do me after I was dead. But, say, I'll let you half kill me for $5,000."

TOLD OF U. S. SENATORS.

Senator Frye is the only great grandfather in congress.

Senator Blackburn carries an old-fashioned carpetbag—the kind in vogue 50 years ago.

One of the greatest sticklers for propriety in the United States senate is Mr. Pettus, of Alabama. The other day he arrived minus a cravat and only learned of his mistake after he noticed some of the pages snickering at him. The old gentleman hurried into the cloak room, where he remained until a messenger brought him the necessary article of apparel.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, says the best speech of introduction he ever heard was delivered by a German mayor of a small town in Wisconsin where Spooner had engaged to speak. The mayor said: "Ladies and Shentlemens: I asked haf been to indrotoose you to the Honorable Senator Spooner, who to you vill make a speech, yes. I haf now done so, und he will now do so."

Senator Knute Nelson was telling colleagues on the commerce committee about his experiences with a subcommittee in Alaska last summer. They made a landing at Nome one day when the sea was so rough that the passengers were put in a cage and swung ashore. "And that," he concluded, "was the only time any man ever had me in a cage." "Not much," bluntly interposed Senator Berry, of Arkansas, with whom Mr. Nelson has many a time and oft fought over the battles of the civil war. "We had you in a cage at Port Hudson." And Senator Nelson had to admit it. He was taken prisoner by the confederates there and for a season held in durance vile.

RUSSIAN MAIL SERVICE.

Rapid Transit and Cheap Postage Proving a Priceless Boon to Subjects of the Czar.

One hundred and fifty years ago letters were carried 1,500 miles in Siberia for a charge of only nine cents, and 4,000 miles—namely, from Moscow to Nertchinsk—for 20 cents; while in England the charge for short distances on the island was 28 cents, and in France 25 cents for 600 miles, writes Prof. G. Frederick Wright, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews. Even as late as 1846 ten cents was charged in the United States for carrying letters all distances over 300 miles. In 1731 a fortnightly mail was established between Tobolsk and Moscow, a distance of 1,200 miles; while, at about the same time, mails were carried between New York and Boston, a distance of 250 miles, only once in two weeks.

In 1784 the mail carriers of England traveled at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, while in Siberia it was, for a considerable part of the route, from eight to ten miles an hour, 200 miles a day being no uncommon speed. This establishment of rapid transit of mails and of cheap postage is one of the most important civilizing and humanizing missions of a government, and that priceless boon was given by Russia to northern Asia at a very early period of its occupation. In later times it has been supplemented by the railroad and the telegraph.

STRANGE WAY OF SUICIDE.

Despondent Norwegian Proves That Holding the Breath with Fatal Result Is a Possibility.

That it is possible to commit suicide by simply holding one's breath has been clearly proved by a despondent Norwegian, who killed himself in this very unusual manner. When he determined to die he closed his mouth and nostrils and by mere force of will prevented his lungs from doing their proper work. This case is the more remarkable as there has long been a popular notion that no human being could by mere will power stop the action of the lungs for more than one or two minutes. For this reason it attracted much attention, and a French writer, commenting on it, says:

"To persons of good taste who are weary of life this method of committing suicide will certainly commend itself, one reason being because the body is not disfigured thereby and another because the act can be committed in any place and at any time. It is true that sensitive or nervous persons will never be able to kill themselves in this manner, for, simple as it seems, the act of retaining one's breath until death comes can only be performed by one who is either unusually phlegmatic or endowed with a very strong will."

BAT-LIKE FISH CAPTURED.

Eagle Ray, Resembling Large Bird, Is Caught Off Florida Coast—Weighs 450 Pounds.

A remarkable fish was recently caught off the coast of Miami, Fla. It belongs to the sting ray family, and is called an eagle ray, perhaps from the resemblance to a large bird or bat. It is also called the whip ray, from a long, whiplike tail.

It is the first of the kind ever caught on the Florida coast, and was an object of interest to a great crowd of sigthseers that congregate in the afternoons at the docks to watch the coming of the fishermen. It weighed 450 pounds, and was caught with a large hook on a rope. It had a heavy, thick skin, white on the under side, while on the back were mottled or leopard-like spots, gray and white. The head was not unlike an animal's, with great mouth and large eyes like an ox. It had a long, slender, ratlike tail, seven feet in length, that cracked through the air like a whip when it was caught.

The fish, when spread out, was something like a bat in appearance, and measured nearly six feet across. The tail was sharply barbed for six inches from the end.

Cured by Freezing.

Scientific investigation has discovered that that troublesome disease, dyspepsia, can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. M. Raoul Pictet, a Swiss gentleman, was experimenting with a very low temperature. He had produced an artificial temperature in a sort of pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 140 or 150 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature by lowering himself into the pit. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry, and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and as a result he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

A Long Burning Fire.

At the Chequers Inn at Slapestones, near Osmotherly, England, is a fire which for more than a century has never been allowed to go out. The place is a quaint little building, to which many visitors resort on account of its never extinguished fire and the turf cakes baked upon its hearth. It has been kept by members of one family for over 100 years.—Washington Times.

Why Italians Fence Well.

Experiments show that the nervousness of southerners acts in a most marked manner to their disadvantage. Owing to a greater nervousness and quickness of response they impose severer strains on already tired muscles. The skill of the Italians with the foil is an instance of the greater speed of their motor nerves.—Prof. Mosso, in Book on Fatigue.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

For making 1,000 cigarettes in a Japanese factory a girl gets eight sen, equal to four cents.

Five hundred Dakota women have given $2,500 toward a new dormitory for the girls of Huron college.

In Norway the upper house has voted almost unanimously to let women act as attorneys and advocates in the Norwegian courts.

Mrs. Leland Stanford is said to carry a larger amount of insurance than any other woman in the world. Her policies amount to more than $1,000,000.

The French government in Algeria proposes to establish a woman doctor in every village where the native population is large enough, the native women being prevented by their social customs from consulting men physicians. In Algiers a dispensary has already been opened for women.

A sanitary inspector has been appointed by the Woman's Educational Industrial union of Boston to see that the fare turned out by its food department is made under healthful conditions. The department has 150 consignors in and about Boston, and the inspector will investigate the surroundings where they work, giving special attention to plumbing, light, air and cleanliness.

The widows of Kansas occasionally have a heap of trouble with the pension department at Washington. Mary Ann Petty, widow of John Petty, of Neodesha, recently applied for a pension. She found that John had been possessed of four wives before he married her, and that the department wanted to know what had become of them all before it would grant the pension. After considerable effort she was able to show that three of them had died, and that one had been divorced.

The richest woman in Cuba is said to be Senora Rosa Ahren, a handsome, intelligent, aristocratic looking widow worth $2,000,000, and with no incumbrance. She lives in a fashionable suburb of Havana, was born in Cuba, as was her late husband, and all her interests and sympathies are entirely non-Spanish. She is very democratic in manner, and takes great interest in a society originated by American women to aid the poor. Her plantation consists of 150,000 acres of magnificent coffee land.

FOREIGN LANDS AND PEOPLE.

Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, the capital of Korea, looks out over a vast shallow bay, where the tide rises 30 feet.

Much of the country through which the Siberian railway passes had never been traversed by white men before the surveyors came.

A yen is the equivalent of 99½ cents; the ruble, 51 cents. The tael Haik-wan, the one in commercial use, is $1.01. A verst is .66 of a mile, and a kilometer, .62.

Workmen and women in Russian factories receive from 20 to 75 cents a day. The work is so hard that most of them are wrecks before they reach the age of 40.

The average Korean lives in a thatched cottage having three rooms in a row. The kitchen-fire is at one end and its chimney at the other, the flue passing under the rooms warms them.

Eastern Asia is one of the richest mineral fuel regions in the world. The area of all the paying coal layers in Europe comprises only 22,760 square miles, an area equal to that in one of the Russian provinces—the Kazan province.

The laws in Russia pertaining to bankruptcy are very severe. A merchant in Russia can be declared bankrupt if his liabilities exceed $772 and he has not the ready cash to meet them. He can be arrested, and his retention depends on the good will of his creditors.

Italian children of the poorer classes can neither hang up their stockings at Christmas nor put their shoes out the window at Twelfth night for the wise men to fill. For when the weather is too cold for them to go barefoot they wear rags bound round their feet for coverings.

Pilgrims to both Buddhist and Shinto shrines are numerous in Japan, and their pure white dress makes them conspicuous among their compatriots, clad in the universal dark blue and gray. Even their long staves are white. They wear broad straw hats or white cotton caps with long streamers, and carry on their backs immense packs made of lacquered ware.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Geronimo, the noted Apache chief, will visit the world's fair and will bring with him 170 Indian braves.

An Elberta peach, the most luscious grown in that state, will be given to each visitor to the Georgia building at the world's fair.

Silk manufacturers of New York will have in operation at the world's fair a large loom, showing the process of making their fabrics.

Twenty head of Guernsey cattle, the finest herd ever imported to America, are at the world's fair to compete for prizes in the dairy tests. They are valued at $30,000.

Theodore Pidcock, a Washington (N. J.) farmer, claims to have the oldest plow in America. He has also many other old farming implements and the lot will be shown at the St. Louis fair.

A portrait of the dowager empress of China, which was painted by an American, Miss Carl, was exhibited on the 13th at the foreign office in Peking to all the foreign ministers. The portrait will be sent to the St. Louis exposition.

Idaho's exhibit in the palace of agriculture at the world's fair, because of the taste displayed in its arrangement has attracted great attention. The grains and grasses possess rare colors and they blend harmoniously in the wheat design of the Idaho pavilion.

CONCERNING CONGRESSMEN.

Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, has made a great medical discovery and he loses no time in presenting it to the world. "It's a cure for pneumonia," says Mr. Lacey, "and it's a sure thing. Take six drops of asafetida, mix it into a drink of whisky and take it before going to bed. To be sure, you'll smell rather emphatically, but no pneumonia germ that ever came down the track can stand the fumes. They vacate in a hurry, and, really, I can't help admiring their judgment."

Representative Griggs, of Georgia, is the greatest patron of the American goober in congress. His average consumption is five or six small bags a day. But as the house has no peanut counter the Georgian goes for his supply to a vender in the senate restaurant. Every morning a page from the democratic cloakroom appears with a handful of nickels and purchases peanuts enough to last Mr. Griggs during the afternoon and till the meeting of congress the next afternoon.

The house of representatives in Washington was considering a bill to prohibit the docking of horses' tails. Congressman Perkins was speaking in favor of the measure when he was interrupted by Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, who asked: "Why does anybody dock a horse's tail?" Mr. Perkins replied: "Chiefly because it looks a great deal better. Why do you cut your hair instead of having it down over your shoulders?" The humor of this reply, if any, lies in the fact that Mr. Cooper is about as bald as a turnip.

Some congressmen were talking of queer things seen on tombstones. Mr. Johnson, of South Carolina, saw this in a village graveyard in his state: "Erected to the memory of John Dawson, who was accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother." This reminded Mr. Gregg, of Texas, of an inscription he saw in an Arkansas graveyard: "This stone is sakred to the memry of William Hardy who comes to his death by fooling with a Colt revolver, one of the old kind, brass mounted, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

PEDAGOGIC PARTICULARS.

As a result of several students at Missouri university, Columbia, having tried with good results going on only two meals a day 250 of the students have now decided to leave out their midday dinner for the next four months and note the effect.

Mrs. Sarah L. Hall, of Jamestown, N. Y., has been a teacher in the public schools for 50 years and is still active in the work. She celebrated the semi-centennial of her work by giving a reception at her schoolroom, which was largely attended by citizens generally.

The schoolma'ams of Cincinnati are agitating for as good pay as the men who teach in the schools get. "I know hod-carriers in this city who are getting more pay than some of us," says one justly indignant young woman. "We know just as much as the men do," says another, "and here they expect us to work for several hundred dollars less a year, the mean old things!"

The surprising contrast is drawn between the secondary consideration given to sports in American schools and their superior importance in the English system, even teachers being there chosen for athletic attainments rather than academic. Many have doubtless been ignorant of this fact when deploring the tendency here to twine with the laurel the captain of the 'varsity eight and ignore the valedictorian. The pervading creed in America that education has a money value is strongly exhibited in the reports.

Mayor Arthur W. Black, of Nottingham, thus succinctly states his discoveries: First, that public opinion in America is much more strongly in favor of education than in England; second, that the scholars in America take a keener interest in their studies; third, that the teaching given in the elementary schools produces more positive mental alertness. There are a few flies, however, in this unctuous ointment. Prof. Rhys, of Oxford, naturally upholds the Anglican church extension of control in the English education act and thinks a demand for denominational teaching will arise here. He deprecates co-education.

FOUND BY NATURALISTS.

Ceylon is the home of the largest spider in the world. This web-spinning monster lives in the most mountainous districts of that island, and places its net, measuring from five to ten feet in diameter, across the chasms and fissures in rocks.

After years of study devoted to the topic, Prof. Alfred Newton, of Cambridge, stated that, without doubt, bird migration is the greatest mystery in the entire animal kingdom—"a mystery," he added, "that can be no more explained by the modern man of science than by the simple-minded savage of antiquity."

A naturalist found black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table, so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper, and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again, and, looking at the tar circles, found each one was bridged by bits of sand which the clever ants had brought in from the street.

It is not known just how long mosquitoes can live, but their average life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through winter, hibernating or asleep in dark places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees, and, even though the temperature may fall far below freezing, they are not winter killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again.

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MARYLAND'S GOVERNOR.

Whatever may be the feeling of the colored people of Maryland against the democratic party, they certainly have no complaint to make against Governor Warfield, who was man enough not to sign a bill, that was passed by a democratic legislature, disfranchising them. It would make but little difference to us if we were citizens of Maryland and a democrat like Governor Warfield and a republican like many in the State, who are opposed to the negro, were nominated. We would support Governor Warfield. The colored voters of the community must learn to discriminate between men and parties, especially when all things are equal. It is not enough to vote for a man whose only plea is that he is a republican. There must be something more. Senator Sumner, when he replied to a letter addressed to him by certain colored men in this city, during the Grant and Greely campaign of 1872, asking his advice, whether they should support President Grant or Horace Greely, he advocated men. Both were nominated by republican conventions. This letter to Mr. Sumner was signed by Dr. A. T. Augusta, M. D., David Fisher, Sr., Jno. H. Smith, R. W. Tompkins, Samuel Proctor, Furman J. Shadd, Chris. A. Fleetwood, Wm. H. A. Warmley and many others. Mr. Sumner advised these negroes to support Mr. Greely, notwithstanding the fact that he had been nominated by a convention composed of democrats and republicans. It was the man Mr. Sumner wanted the colored men of the country to support. Mr. Greely represented a principle, asserted Mr. Sumner. He was a friend to the negro as his record showed. Grant was and had always been against the negro, said Mr. Sumner.

In his reply to the colored men, Mr. Sumner said in part: "I am touched by the appeal you make. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You only do me justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship 'would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice.'" "You are right," further says Mr. Sumner, in saying "that the choice for the Presidency is now 'narrowed down' to President Grant or Horace Greely. You call attention to two things,"—the "antecedents of the candidates, and their present position."

"Horace Greely was born to poverty and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greely stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist. President Grant enlisted as a proslavery democrat, and, at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision.

"Horace Greely earnestly desired that colored citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage, but President Grant was on the other side.* * * I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its six hundred thousand blacks engaged in the great experiment of self-government. * * * Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward, on the return of the commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the commissioners at the common table of the mail-packet on the Potomac, almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color; but the President, at whose invitation he had joined the commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of the exclusion, and when entertaining the returned commissioners at dinner carefully omitted Mr. Douglas, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity."

We present the above to show how important it should be to the negro, at this time and in the future, to support "principles and men," as Mr. Sumner said, and especially when it is to our best interest. In the case of Governor Warfield of Maryland, although a democrat, the negroes are in duty bound to tender him thanks and their vote if an occasion should present itself. The sooner the colored man realizes the importance of supporting men who represent the principles of fair play, no matter what his politics may be, the better it will be for him.

A NEW LEADERSHIP.

Just what the negro expects to accomplish under his present leadership is a question of conjecture. This present leadership means self aggradizement on one side and self grafting on the other. It is nothing more than suppressed indignation at oppressive passing events and a subordination of his manhood and a betrayal of the masses of his most unfortunate fellow citizens. His inability to do that which is right toward his fellow man is fully demonstrated under existing administrative powers. The longer the masses tolerate existing oppression, prejudice and discrimination without an aggressive protest and concerted action, the more he will be oppressed.

To rectify these evils a new leadership must show itself at once, and stem this tide of suppressed manhood and race prejudice and oppression. If you ask our present leadership what is best to do, you will be told to remain quiet, to be polite to the white man; your rights will come to you after awhile; your citizenship depends on being patient, or they will give you some other subterfuge. If you give some of them office they will allow the white subordinate to run it, while you sit like a wise monkey and grin at glittering generalities. The negro might as well to throw off his mark that blinds him and assert his independence, let it cost what it may.

There is little principle among us. We seek false gods and adhere to a doctrine that will forever be a destruction to our manhood rights. We are easily lead by those who pretend to be our friends and smite the hand that defends us. Race pride is as foreign to us as the laws are in the jungles of Africa. Our present leadership is full of deception. It is born out of wedlock, and its deformity is beyond description. It has taken painters for centuries to paint a correct picture of our deformity, and our sentences have have been so disconnected that it has been impossible for the logicians to analyze. Historians have been puzzled and today we seem to be retrograding. The intelligent negro is far behind those who were emancipated from physical and political slavery. The new negro is a coward. He has but one thought and that one is subordination. His one ambition is to educate himself in trickery to cheat and defraud his more ignorant and unfortunate fellow being. We need a new leadership, composed of honesty, truth and fidelity. We need a leadership that is broad and not selfish. Can such a leadership be found?

NO DISTINCTION.

In his address before the graduating class of the law department of Howard University, on last Monday evening, Rev. John Gordon, president of the college, struck a tender chord, which electrified his audience, when he declared in clean-cut English, that there would be no distinction on account of color in Howard University. We were more than pleased when Dr. Gordon uttered this sentence. There has been a disposition on the part of those who are inimical to him, to declare that there is a growing tendency to place white people in control of the University and discriminate on account of color. If reports are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, that Dr. Gordon sees the importance of making changes at Howard University. THE BEE is of the opinion that a few changes would improve the institution and we believe that Dr. Gordon sees the importance of making a few changes. THE BEE commends the excellent speech of Dr. Gordon on last Monday night and regrets that more did not hear it.

GET TOGETHER.

Perhaps the people of this city have come to realize the importance of getting together. They no doubt can see that their city is becoming a grave yard for outcasts from other cities. These imposters want to control everything and put the bona fide citizens in the background. The real people of Washington are slow to take the lead. Every business enterprise is conducted and controlled by outsiders. The moment these individuals arrive in the city, that moment they begin to scheme to place themselves in the lead and freeze out, if possible, the people who are in deed and in fact the representatives. It is more important, therefore, for the real citizens of this city to get together! Will they continue to allow themselves to be the packhorses of interlopers? Get together is the watchword, and regain the confidence that has been lost by failing enterprises.

A MASS OF CONFUSION.

(From the Charleston, S. C. Messenger.)

Ex-Congressman George W. Murray last week in the Sumter court was tried and convicted on a charge of forgery and was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and serve three years on the chain gang. But later, by an appeal of his attorneys, he was released on a bond of $2,000. The trouble arose over a land title. It appears that Mr. Murray, in selling land, changed the contract; but he has emphatically denied the charge. He appealed to the Supreme Court. It is stated that in Sumter County there is a great deal of jealousy and prejudice exercised on behalf of Mr. Murray, on account of his possessions. It is said that he owns something like fifty or sixty thousand acres of land, besides a number of houses.

One year ago it was rumored that Mr. Murray was a candidate for a lynching party, he having become involved in a hot dispute with a white man. It is said that things became so hot until Mr. Murray, in order to insure the safety of his life, was compelled to call upon the chief of police for protection. But it was refused and the tenants upon his land had to come together and frustrate the schemes of the angry mob. It is also said that treachery is an important factor in the affair. We are not acquainted with the real facts of the case, the above statements being based on "hear-say."

On the other hand, Mr. A. P. Prioleau is also indicted by the United States Courts, the trial still pending. It is to be regretted that such ill luck has befallen these gentlemen, both of whom have figued conspicuously in Republican ranks. If the charges are true in both cases the sentences cannot be too severe. But, on the contrary, if they have been indicted and political capital is being made of them for a purpose, awful will be the results to those who handle the law. These cases should be carefully considered, and the indicted pair given the full benefit of the slightest doubt.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, President of the National Colored People's Union, announces that as it is principally designed to protect and aid the working masses in every way, ministers and other leaders, having the real race interests at heart, should take sufficient interest to take time to investigate and encourage a scheme that promises so much. No other scheme or plan is on foot to help the poor, hard-working masses, especially in this, the largest negro populated city in the world. Many regret that this great mass is here; but the fact is they are here and spending millions, yet not one negro is independent, but all depend on what the white people do. Dr. Johnson declares the Union capable of enforcing complete control over negro labor and spendings in city and country, which could and would solve everything if the plans could be made known to various bodies of the colored people, churches, etc. Only a few ministers have shown any interest. The columns of the Bee will gladly make known to the colored people of the whole country what is their true interests and what the Colored Union is doing and intends to do.

The District people stand but little chance of being appointed to anything.

Charles Sumner had more love for the negro than he had for himself.

Why the colored politician is not a political factor is better known to himself than it is known to the white man.

It is hoped the new Water Register will make a few colored recommendations.

There are colored women in this city who are doing good work and will no doubt be rewarded some day.

The Empire Theater is never crowded until a colored show makes its appearance.

What is needed in this city is the right to vote. Some of the public officials would then know their places.

Justice Gould will certainly know something about the laws of the Baptist Churches before he settles their troubles.

President Gordon, of Howard University, means to have a first-class college in deed and in fact.

Mr. Bryan is a talker and before the nominating convention meets he will know who the democratic candidate will be.

It is said that ex-Postmaster Vick, of North Carolina, will decide who he will stand after his arrival at Chicago.

There was a great deal of good sound logic in Attorney Marvis' speech on last Monday night.

Dr. C. B. Purvis has thoughts of his own and will express them after the republican convention.

WILL TRANSPLANT HEART.

Rare Operation to Be Performed on Boy in New York City by Dr. Grausman.

One of the rarest operations known to medical science will be performed at New York city in a few days on six-year-old Van Norden Faunt, who is to have his heart transplanted from the right side of his body to the usual working sphere of every well-organized heart.

All his life the little fellow has been laboring with a heart that has been swinging from the right side of his breast to the left, like the pendulum of a clock. He is of ordinary height, well developed and healthy, but his mother declares he is the most excitable youngster in the world.

The least sudden noise will cause the boy's heart to beat with almost incredible rapidity. For some time past Dr. E. P. Grausman has been studying the case.

"Van Norden's case," said Dr. Grausman, "is one of the most peculiar I have ever had to deal with. I cannot make any statement until I have performed the operation."

ENGLISHMEN DAINTY EATERS

German Professor Holds Up Britisher as a Model in Behavior and Niceties.

"The Englishman takes his knife in his hand like a penholder, and during the meal divides his meat piece by piece on his plate, presses it onto his fork, and so conveys it to his mouth. When his meal is finished he lays his instruments together with the handles pointing straight toward him or a little sideways, and never allows them, as so often with us, to hang carelessly over the plate."

This is only one of the many nice things Herr August Blecher, of Basel, says about English behavior at table in an article in the Feier-Abend on "Table Manners and the Reverse." Even despite "a little stiffness," which he finds uncongenial, he is filled with admiration at the careful toilet made in preparation for meals in even middle class English households.

He also admires English punctuality at meals in private life, though he reluctantly adds that Englishmen are not always among the most punctual guests at a hotel.

He declares that the Englishman abroad, rather than not array himself with becoming dignity for the solemnity of dinner, will sit and eat in melancholy isolation. Quite common people wash their hands and brush their hair and put their neckties straight before they sit at table, and as to eating with their knives "as we do on the continent"—well!

On the whole Herr Blecher holds up the Englishman as a model to central Europe in table behavior, and rejoices that the continent is not too shy, or too proud, to imitate so excellent a model.

HORSES SAVE THEMSELVES.

Keep Heads Above Water in Flooded New York Basement for Three Days.

Two horses, one a blooded roadster, the other a big truck animal, have been taken alive from beneath the ruins of a storage house in New York city which was burned recently. They were in the basement, which was filled with nearly six feet of water, and apparently had saved themselves from death by holding their heads above the flood and near a small window.

The horses were found by a fire patrolman 60 hours after the building was destroyed. The flooring in that portion of the warehouse, although piled high with debris, had broken down only in a few places. Water, dripping through the ruins, rose steadily, but the intelligent animals somehow kept their heads above it and when they heard the patrol near made sufficient noise to attract his attention. He quickly procured pails filled with oats and clambered down to their rescue. A runaway was soon made and the horses were led out through a window, to the great joy of a large crowd which had gathered. Neither animal seemed to have suffered except from hunger.

KEEPS HUSBAND IN STORAGE

New York Farmer, Who Died Last December, Is Still Unburied and Neighbors Object.

A man named Lyons died last December at his home on a farm near Niagara Falls, N. Y. Neighbors, who knew of the death, expected, of course, that the funeral would follow, but time passed and no funeral was held. Recently complaint was made to a coroner of this city that the body was being kept in the barn.

An investigation revealed that the body was in storage, and the widow said that her husband's body had been placed in a metallic casket, and that she was waiting for a son to come home before holding the funeral. The woman is reported to be a Christian Scientist.

Nothing like this has ever happened before in Niagara county, and the officials are at a loss to know how to proceed. At present it looks as though the woman might keep her dead as long as she wants to, but every day adds to the neighbors' dissatisfaction.

REMOVE PENCIL FROM HAND

One of Slate Travels Through Entire System of Nine-Year-Old Brooklyn School Girl.

A piece of slate pencil two and one-half inches long and sharpened to a needlelike point has been removed from the right hand of Rosalie Layko, a nine-year-old Brooklyn school girl. The pencil had been working its way about the child's body since January last, when she swallowed it while at play. Efforts to remove it from her stomach then proved of no avail and for several weeks she complained of pains in her side and shoulder. Finally the object moved down through her arm and caused the hand to swell. The doctors were greatly astonished upon applying the lancet and encountering the hard piece of slate. They say there is no record of so large a substance passing through the human body in a similar manner.

Takes a Strong Will Power.

An invitation signed by 26 eminent Americans and a guaranty of $150,000 did not suffice to tempt Mary Anderson to a tour of public readings in this country. The Daily News remarks that it is probably worth $150,000 to have a will power like that

Women Smokers Live Long.

Mrs. Martha Meredith has just died at Birmingham, England, at the age of 102 years. In the later years of her life she smoked, and was often seen about with a pipe in her mouth.

WED WITHOUT RITES

"CONSCIENCE MARRIAGES" POPULAR IN DENMARK.

Example Set by Young Artist Lovers Is Followed by University Students—Rector Denounces Marriage.

Marriages contracted without either a civil or religious ceremony are becoming popular in Denmark since Miss Gronwall and Henry Laner set the example. They had gone to Paris a few months ago to study painting. Recently they published in the Paris papers and in the Copenhagen Politiken the following announcement:

"We have the honor to announce that we have become united in bonds of friendship and marriage free from formalities, without church or state to help us. For our friends such a declaration will be sufficient. We feel convinced that conjugal happiness does not depend on the obligations imposed by law, but from mutual esteem and love, and we gladly renounce the friendship of those who shall not recognize the validity of our act without legal restraint."

Following this first example, two young students of the Guttenburg university, Miss Garling and Frithjot Palmer, gave notice in the local papers that they had contracted a "conscience marriage" a few days ago, without ecclesiastical or civil sanction. This announcement caused a great excitement in the small university town. The family of the girl cast her off and the rector of the university publicly denounced the marriage.

The action of the latter, however, was made the subject of a strong protest to the government, sent by more than 400 students of the Upsala university, among them many young professors and co-eds.

EVIL OF SKYSCRAPERS.

London Physician Traces Connection Between Tall Buildings and Physical Degeneracy.

Do tall buildings cause small heads, and do small heads mean short lives? Dr. Warner, who has examined 100,000 London children, traces the connection between physical degeneracy and high buildings.

"One of the signs of physical deterioration," said Dr. Warner, "is that heads are growing smaller, especially in the case of females. This form of degeneracy is nearly connected with the erection of high buildings. When we come to look at the condition of children in districts where residences are of great height and size we find a larger proportion of small heads.

"I do not offer any explanation of the facts," added Dr. Warner, "but if we find that as a fact these great dwellings which are being erected everywhere are the cause of physical deterioration, what millions of money will have to be spent in years to come in pulling them down again!

"Want of air and light may perhaps be the connection between high buildings and the corresponding deterioration. Small headed children are not confined to the poorer classes. On the contrary, it is quite as marked among children of wealthy people. They are all bound to die sooner than they normally should," he added. "They are not necessarily unintelligent, but they have not the necessary strength for long life."

DOG NURSING PROFITABLE.

English Women Find That Caring for Ailing Canines Pays Better Than Typewriting.

The Dogs' Protective league, of London, has opened a new field for English women. The professions they have overstocked. Now the members of the gentler sex who are compelled to take employment may be provided for in the hospital of the league as nurses for sick canines. Dog nursing, it is said, is growing popular. It pays better than typewriting.

A visitor to the kennels of the league describes the scenes there as closely resembling those in any of the large hospitals for human beings. Fair feminine nurses attend to the every want of the ailing dogs, which are encased in swaddling clothes on couches. When convalescent the dogs have the run of their ward.

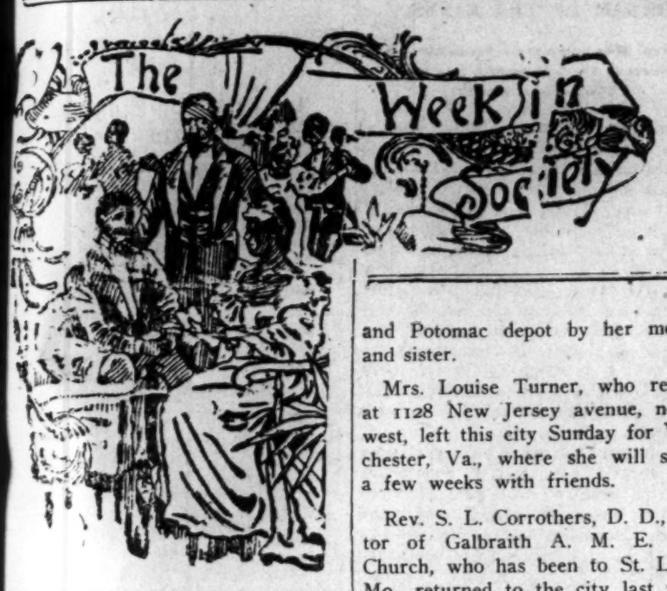
Thousands of dogs have been received into the hospital since it was opened. Two veterinary surgeons superintend the institution, which has a staff of trained nurses. A woman applying as a dog nurse is taken on probation, and ultimately graduates. Then she goes out to attend dogs at their own homes. She is taught how to prescribe for a sick dog, how to physic diet and clothe it.

Scalded in Queer Manner.

Mrs. J. E. Richey, of Lebanon, Ind. was severely scalded the other day by the explosion of a can of asparagus, which rested on the warming shelf above the kitchen range. Mrs. Richey was standing near the stove when the explosion came, and the contents of the can struck her in the side of the face and ran down her right arm, scalding it from the shoulder to the tip of the fingers. The side of her face also was scalded.

Would Be Unanimous.

This idea advanced before the mothers' congress—that parents of delinquents rather than the children are the ones who should be punished—doubtless would be carried by a large majority, says the Chicago Daily News, if submitted to the children on a little ballot.



Mr. R. Henri Strange is in the city with the Policy Players.

Hon. Edward H. Manis, of Chicago, Ill., is in the city.

Mr. S. G. Thompson will leave for the West in a few days.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham was in the city on last Thursday.

Don't fail to attend the Sec-To-No musical at the Third Baptist Church, June 14th.

Hon. John C. Dancy is spending a few days' vacation in North Carolina.

Hon. S. H. Vick, of Wilson, N. C., was in this city a short time last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan and Mr. John Williams will be married in August.

Mr. Douglass B. Syphux left for Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday and will return Monday.

Mr. Archibald Grimkie is in the city, the guest of his brother, Rev. F. G. Grimkie.

There were hundreds of the best society people in attendance at the Empire all the week.

Rev. James Briscoe, of Baltimore, spent Monday and Tuesday in this city with old friends.

Mrs. F. Mitchell will leave the city next week for his brother's home in Thoroughfare, Va.

Rev. Logan Johnson has returned to the city from St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Johnson had a most delightful trip.

Mr. Robert T. Douglass, who has been sick for a few days, is able to be out attending to his business.

The Sec-To-No Musical Club is one of the coming organizations in this city.

Mrs. Addie Smith, of 1452 Pierce Place, has been very ill for some time, but she is rapidly improving.

Miss Nellie Morgan, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again. She will leave for the mountans in a few days.

Miss Thompson, sister of Mr. S. G. Thompson, who has been teaching at Tuskegee, arrived in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Leland Armstead, who for years has been employed in the U. S. Marshal's office, died at his home last week.

The many friends of Capt. James H. Yang, of Raleigh, N. C., were delighted to see him in this city last week.

It is rumored that there are to be in the near future several marriages among the force at the Recorder of Deeds' office.

Mr. J. D. Jones, of the United States Capitol, will be married to a well known young lady in South Washington very shortly.

There were quite a number of private picnics Monday. The Young Men's Immediate Relief had a large crowd at Lake [illegible] Park.

Misses Emma and Flossie Thompson gave a reception on last Wednesday evening in honor of the return of their sister from Tuskegee.

The Emanuel Fountain of G. O. W. T. R. gave an entertainment on last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Bell, 238 Third street southwest.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Isbeel, of this city, was blesseed a few days ago with a fine ten-pound girl. THE BEE extends congratulations.

Miss Maud Leamons, of 2246 12th street, northwest, returned home Monday from the country, where she has been spending a few weeks with friends.

Mrs. Mollie Syphux arrived in the city from Tuskegee, Ala., Sunday evening. She was met at the Baltimore and Potomac depot by her mother and sister.

Mrs. Louise Turner, who resides at 1128 New Jersey avenue, northwest, left this city Sunday for Winchester, Va., where she will spend a few weeks with friends.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, D. D., pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, who has been to St. Louis, Mo., returned to the city last week highly pleased with his trip.

Hon. E. J. Best, attorney at law, of Raleigh, N. C., was in this city a few days last week.

He has been recently elected as Delegate to the National Convention.

The many friends of Miss Bessie E. Willis, who lives at 1128 New Jersey avenue, northwest, will be glad to know that she is improving and that she will soon be herself again.

Mr. U. S. Edwards, of 1322 B street, northeast, who has been under the care of Dr. P. W. Price for more than six months, is improving, and his many friends hope a speedy recovery for him.

Editor A. K. Manning, of the Indianapolis *World*, is in the city on a visit to his brother, who is dangerously ill. Editor Manning attended the graduating exercises of the law department on last Monday evening.

Miss Eva E. Belle, of 100 L street, northwest, and Miss Mary C. Euelle, of 1011 Seventh street, southeast, spent last Sunday in Baltimore, Md., with relatives and friends.

Miss Belle is blessed with wonderful musical ability.

The young ladies and gentlemen who enjoy so many social functions, are more than pleased over the arrival of Mr. Arthur Scott, of Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Scott is the brother of Lawyer A. W. Scott, who is practicing law in this city.

The Manhattan Dancing Class gave an all-day reception and dance at the Masonic Temple last Monday, which was largely attended.

Professor Chase conducted everything on the highest order.

The Industrial Union gave a very fine outing last Monday at Lake View Park.

Several thousand people enjoyed the most pleasant outing that has yet been given this season.

Hon. Enfaula Harjo, the Indian chief, and speaker for the Four Mothers Nation, will arrive in this city Saturday morning from Indian Territory. The chief is a great friend of the colored people and speaks in their behalf whenever an opportunity is presented.

Prof. Joseph Lewis, the great musical artist of this city, made quite an impression upon all who were at the Masonic Temple Monday evening.

Prof. Lewis is well known throughout this country as being one of the sweetest singers that has for years been in Washington.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Bessie A. Hamilton to Mr. Aaron I. Ames. The marriage will take place Wednesday, June 22d, at 12 o'clock noon, at Asbury Church, corner of Eleventh and K streets, northwest. Reception from 8 to 10 p. m. in New York City. At home Sunday, June 26th, at Albany, New York.

The daughter of Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, Miss Miriamerta Josephine of Philadelphia, Pa., will be married to Mr. Wm. Henry Adams on Wednesday afternoon, June eighth, at four o'clock, in St. Thomas' P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Reception from four to seven, at 506 South Eleventh street. At home after July 8th, at 28 Second street, Annapolis, Md.

An informal but rather pleasant afternoon at home was enjoyed by the friends of Miss Fannie A. Thompson, also Miss Isabelle Carter, of Atlantic City, at the residence of Mrs. F. Thompson, 2104 Ward Place, last Wednesday evening, Miss Thompson is one of Washington's popular teachers at Tuskegee Institute and a sister to Sam'l G. Thompson, the young lawyer who has recently achieved great success in civil practice. Miss Carter rendered many of her favorite selections to the delight and entire satisfaction of those present. She is indeed a charming vocalist and a young lady of high culture. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Diggs, Dr. Geo. Grier, of Albany, Ga.; Prof. Peter Lee, of New Jersey; Mr. Pinkett, Miss Mabel Drew, Miss Scott, Miss Carter, the Misses Green, Miss Flossie L. Thompson, Miss Emma F. Thompson, Miss Simmons, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Paul Smith, Lawyer Sam'l G. Thompson, Miss Vanderberg, Mrs. F. Thompson, Mr. Sinclair.

The first Alumni banquet of the law department of Howard University took place in the assembly hall of Howard, the Capitol Savings Bank Building, 609 F street, northwest, on last Tuesday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and other ornaments which gave a beautiful appearance to the occasion. At nine o'clock the invited guests were seated at the table. Covers were laid for fifty. Conspicuous among the invited guests were several distinguished lady members of the bar. Attorney L. M. King, a prominent member of the local bar, was the toastmaster. Mr. King made a most eloquent opening address which electrified those present. He deserves great credit in getting up this first alumni banquet of the law department, the first in the history of that department. He gave a brief review of the progress of the law department and many successful members of the bar who have graduated from the Howard University Law department.

All of those present gave praise to the Howard University law school and especially its dean, Prof. B. F. Layton, A. A. Birney, W. S. Richards, Mason Richardson, W. H. H. Hart, F. J. Bundy and others.

There were present quite a number of the young students who had graduated the night before. They mingled their voices with the others in doing honor to their new alma mater. There were present young men, middle-aged men, and old men, and it can be said to the credit of Howard University that she has never refused admission to persons on account of sex, race, color, or any other condition, and for that reason the men were not alone. There were present two young ladies—Miss M. A. Madre and Mrs. Eva Heath. Miss Madre is well remembered as a member of the class of '97 and the post class of '98, and reflected much credit upon herself as valedictorian of that class, an honor never before conferred upon a woman. Mrs. Heath has just graduated at the head of the class of 1904.

L. M. King acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers, who responded to toasts as follows: "The Ladies," L. M. Hershaw; "Woman as a Lawyer," Mrs. Eva V. Heath; "The Old-time Lawyer," Royal A. Hughes; "Patience and Fidelity in the Law," Prof. William H. H. Hart; "Achievements of the Women at the Bar," Miss M. A. Madre; "The Washington Bar," Hon. James F. Bundy; "Law in the Public Schools," Prof. L. G. Fletcher.

Among those present were:

C. W. E. Trusty, H. P. Slaughter, W. L. Houston, T. A. Johnson, Miss M. A. Madre, L. G. Fletcher, Jr., Ira T. Bryant, A. W. Gray, Royal A. Hughes, L. Melendez King, John Collins, P. W. Frisby, O. E. McNeill, James L. Neill, C. L. Bowling, C. H. Hemans, R. B. Barcus, Mitchell Ross, W. T. Watson, William H. H. Hart, Mrs. Eva V. Heath, R. P. Heath, Richard Hill, George M. Wyatt, J. C. Burlis, James F. Bundy, James A. Cobb.

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Emperor Respects His Jaw.

The emperor of Korea has a tender regard for his royal jaw. While gorging himself at a feast in his palace, a little bit of bone came between his imperial grinders and one tooth was broken. The emperor promptly sent to prison his cook and the entire kitchen force. After a few months, a dentist appeared in Kingkitao, the capital, and he inserted an artificial tooth at an expense of about $500. The kitchen attendants were then set at liberty, but the chef must serve three months without pay.

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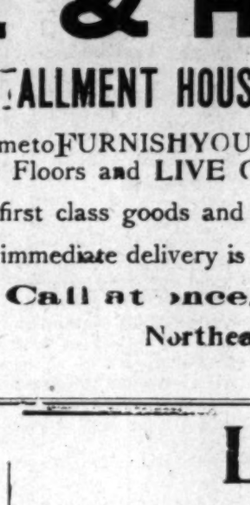

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COINAGE RECORDS BROKEN.

Mint at San Francisco Makes Over $50,000,000 During February and March.

The coinage of gold that has been taking place at the mint in San Francisco since last February was concluded March 31. Superintendent Leach said, regarding the coinage:

"The mint has undoubtedly broken all records for gold coinage since the use of money began in civilization. The amount coined this month has reached the enormous sum of $33,113,500, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day; in fact, the deliveries to the superintendents from the coinage departments during the last four days averaged $1,550,000 per day. This, with the sum of $21,580,000 coined in February, makes a total of $54,693,500. In weight, this amount would make more than 110 tons, or a little more than four big car loads of 25 tons each.

"A research of books and records pertaining to coinage matters fails to show any account of a coinage executed in the same length of time equal to this in any of the other nations of the world."

Rare Handkerchief.

Queen Margharita of Italy is the possessor of a magnificent handkerchief, which outrivals in beauty and value any little square of lace on the continent, though it has its peers in the orient. It dates from the end of the fifteenth century in age, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It is entirely composed of the purest primitive Venetian lace, and is valued at $10,000.

A Sad Blow.

It will greatly pain the members of the New York Four Hundred, says the Chicago Daily News, to read the speech of the Massachusetts congressman who declares there are no social grades in this country.

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Their Real Want.

An expert claims to be able to make short men tall, but what short men are looking for, says the Chicago Daily News, is some one to make them flush

A NEW PAPER PULP.

EXCELLENT STOCK MADE FROM FORMER WASTE PRODUCT.

Rice Straw, at Present Only a Nuisance, Will Be Utilized—Big Plant Soon to Be Erected in Louisiana.

It is announced that one of the largest paper mills in the south will be established at an early day in the rice district of Louisiana, either at Crowley or Jennings, for the purpose of manufacturing paper from rice straw. The enterprise will be backed by northern capital, and the mill, it is estimated, will cost $150,000.

Every new factory is, of course, welcomed in the south, but this paper mill means a great deal more than a single new industrial enterprise. If it proves the success hoped for it will bring about a revolution in the paper world, and will give new wealth and prosperity to a section which has been wonderfully favored of late years in the development of its resources—southwest Louisiana.

As is well known, the paper manufacturers of the country have been looking for years for a new material convertible into wood pulp, the chief stock of the paper manufactured to-day. The supply of spruce, which so far has been found the best material, is nearly exhausted, and it is hoped to secure something equally or nearly as good. The country has been searched far and wide for materials, and half a dozen have been discovered that will do fairly well. The hope still exists that something better may yet be found, and the manufacturers of late have turned their eyes toward the south as a section rich in timber and other possible wood stocks, but which has not as yet been sufficiently examined.

Track has been kept of this movement during the last two years in which it has been in progress. There have been a dozen different experiments, all more or less successful. Two of these have received and are entitled to great consideration, because their success means so much to our leading agricultural industries—the manufacture of paper from bagasse, or the crushed stalk of the sugar cane, and from rice straw.

There are two bagasse paper mills, one in Texas and one in Louisiana, and they are doing so well that we may look for others to follow at an early day. That rice straw will make good paper has been well established. The experiment now proposed will show how good and what profit it will yield. There is enough bagasse and rice straw produced in Louisiana and thrown away to-day as a waste product not only of no possible value, but frequenqtly a great nuisance and difficult to get rid of, to furnish the paper demands of the entire country. The next few years will settle the question whether these materials are destined to play the leading part in the paper industry. If they prove thoroughly satisfactory it will not only transfer to the south a new and profitable industry, but will materially increase the profit of the cane and rice growers and strengthen the industries in which they are engaged.

MORE SCHOOLING NEEDED.

Chicago Superintendent Says Child Labor Age Limit Should Be Raised.

Extension of the age limit before which children legally cannot go to work was advocated by Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools Cooley in an address before the Iroquois club of that city recently.

"I would like to see the legal limit so arranged that children could get their elementary education before going out into the world to work," said Mr. Cooley. "At present 14 is the limit ,irrespective of whether they have gone through an elementary school or not. As showing how many children are forced to go to work at tender ages, our statistics prove that 90½ per cent. of the pupils are under 14.

"Fifty-two per cent. of Chicago school children leave school before finishing the sixth grade. There are at present 8,000 children in the city who go to school only half of each day, because of lack of accommodation, and the need is great for the new schools we have arranged for. These will accommodate 14,000 pupils.

"As to the high schools, there seems to be an idea that these are for the wealthy. This is erroneous, and statistics show that 75 per cent. of the children have parents who are poor or who live on salaries. I am in favor of having commercial subjects and practical matters taught in every high school. To be the colleges of the people the high schools must be more practical."

Per Capita Wealth of Italy.

Prof. Nitti, the great statistician, has just published a study on the financial conditions of Italy. The total possessions of this country he calculates at $1,300,000,000, which gives an average of $400 for each inhabitant, while in France the proportion is $1,080, and in the United States $1,200. The largest Italian fortune is no more than $20,000,000.

Warning to Young Men.

"Don't cross your knees," says a medical authority. It compresses the blood vessels, thereby causing various aches and pains. The logical inference from this, remarks the Chicago Tribune, is that you should not take anybody else on your knee.

Subject to Appeal.

A Philadelphia judge has decided that a wife does not own her husband's pay envelope. That may be the law, remarks the St. Louis Republic, but she will regard it as an obsolete technicality.

TAMIL NAMES JAW-BREAKERS

Cognomens of Tradepeople of India Are Pronounced by the Yard—A Few Examples.

Mercantile clerks with many letters to write to India tradesfolk are to be pitied, says United India. The following, picked at random from the books of a London firm doing business in India, are not at all a bad specimen of the general run of names throughout the empire:

Jogavajala Seethasamachendruch.
Manthri Pragada Suryanarayana.
Vangar Pathangy Vijayaraghavacharriar.
Conjeeveram Muttukumaraswamy Mudliar.
Poonamalle Shunmugasundaram Mudliar.
Keduramangalam Subramaniat Chidembera Iyer.
Peruvayel Coomaleeswarenpettah Rajarthna Moodliar.

Thus put, the names do look strange, and savor somehting of being a terror to the English man or woman who tries to pronounce them. But if the words were divided, divided as they rightly may be, instead of being run together, there would be no awkward confusion. "Muttukumaraswamy" is an awkward word to pronounce, but "Muttu Kumara Swamy" has nothing to cause any one any trouble. Again, "Vijayaragavacharriar" seems a jawbreaker of a word; it is euphony itself when properly divided into "Vijaya Raghava Charriar." Why, I wonder, do not Hindu gentlemen in southern India help the foreigner to understand and to pronounce their names by writing them in the way I have indicated?

A PRIMITIVE INDIAN TRIBE.

Alabama Red Men of Creek Nation Practice Customs of a Hundred Years Ago.

The Alabama Indians in the Creek Nation are so primitive in their way that they attract attention where Indians are no uncommon sight, says the Kansas City Journal. They are living and practicing customs of the Indian of 100 years ago. They still speak their own dialect, being the only one of the 49 different tribes composing the Creek Nation that does this. None of them can speak English. They live in pole huts daubed with red clay.

The Alabama tribe has affiliated with the Snake Indians and is still more backward in accepting association with the white man. For a long time they refused to be enrolled on the Loyal Creek rolls, but of late many of them have been persuaded to come forward and enroll.

The prophet is the big man of the tribe. When a horse is stolen he is supposed to be able to find it, or if Indians become sick he is expected to make them well. If a drought overtakes the land he is expected to make it rain. He brews or makes all the medicine for his tribe.

Pottery making, which is a lost art with the Creek Indians to-day, was possessed by members of this tribe until a few years ago. The last survivor of the old school in the making of pottery was an old woman who died a few years ago.

CARBOLIC ACID ANTIDOTE.

Recent Discovery of Dublin Veterinary Meets Success in Test on Dogs.

The recent discovery by Mr. Allen, a Dublin veterinary surgeon, that ordinary turpentine is an antidote to carbolic acid has aroused great interest.

Recently a well known chemical expert in Dublin tested the efficacy of the antidote on a dog. A dose of carbolic acid was first administered, and when all the ordinary symptoms of carbolic poisoning had been developed, oil of turpentine was applied and the dog recovered within a short time.

It is a curious thing about the discovery is that it was due more or less to an accident. Mr. Allen had some horses in his establishment which were suffering from carbolic poisoning, and he asked for oil to be applied as an antidote.

It was only when the effects were found to be so unexpectedly successful that it was discovered that it was turpentine that had been administered.

A few days after a blacksmith who was unconscious from the effects of carbolic poisoning was treated similarly, with satisfactory results.

HOPE IN FEWER BIRTHS.

American Novelist Says Big Families Drive Poor to Crime and Degeneracy.

Henry James, the American novelist, has sent the following letter to the London Daily Mail on the question of the falling off in the birth rate, which just now is exciting warm controversy here:

"The falling birth rate shows that the people are beginning to think for themselves. It is the ultimate satisfactory solution of all our social troubles and labor difficulties.. Large families to the working classes are an inexpressible burden, and the overstocked labor market leads to poverty, degeneracy and crime.

"With the foreign invasion stopped and large families abolished, England will have a ten times happier population and greater individual health, and life will be worth the living. The falling birth rate is the best news of our time."

The Innocent Savage.

It is said that some of the savage tribes at St. Louis are color blind and cannot see blue. Perhaps they could feel it, says the Chicago Daily News, if they knew of what the patent canned dog they are eating in place of the original is made.

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TAUGHT BOYS TO SMOKE.

Schoolmasters in England Gave Instructions in Use of Pipe and Tobacco 100 Years Ago.

At first sight the recent agitation for legislation to prevent the sale of tobacco to boys seems to show a state of affairs previously unknown. That such is not the case, however, is shown by a story of the closing years of the seventeenth century as related by De Rochefort, the French traveler, says the New York Herald.

During his visit to Worcester, England, he records, he was asked by his guide if it was the custom in France, as in England, that when children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books their pipes and tobacco, and that, at a stated hour, the master smoked with them, "teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." There is ample corroboration that this is no mere idle tale.

What may be called the golden age of smoking was reached in the reign of Queen Anne. For over a century the use of tobacco had gradually but steadily increased in popularity amongst the people of England. From the end of Queen Anne's reign until the last 30 years or so the practice of snuffing the herb usurped the place of the pipe among the cultured, though smoking never lost its hold upon the working classes.

In Cases of Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the cases of suicide there is no grasp at all.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men. Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of $100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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BIG TRACT FOR ZIONISTS.

British Foreign Office Makes Concession of Five Thousand Acres to Them.

The British foreign office has come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the situation and extent of the colony it is ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. While as the native population in this part of the country is not large, a positive source of trouble will be avoided.

An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda railway and a thirty hours' railway journey from the coast. If necessary it is possible the foreign office may hereafter extend the concession still further, so as to give the Zionist colony a port on the Victoria Nyanza.

There will be no Zionist congress, but in its stead the Greater Action committee has just met at Vienna and indorsed the sending of a committee to inquire into the suitability of the site for Hebrew colonization. This committee will start in June.

Sacrifices Fortune to Wed.

Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who went to Wyoming to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation at Hartville, by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a Detroit girl, who went there for the benefit of her mother's health. She is but 17 years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of $700,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only 18, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will demand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become laughlesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up.

THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN.

Mrs. Ann Randall, of Langhorne, Pa. celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday on Monday evening by giving a party at which she danced several times in as lively a manner as anyone present. Among those at the ball were a daughter, five sons, 20 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren.

The French government in Algeria proposes to establish a woman doctor in every village where the native population is large enough, the native women being prevented by their social customs from consulting men physicians. In Algiers a dispensary has already been opened for women.

A daily newspaper of Rapid City, S. D., appears under the direct supervision of Mrs. Alice R. Gossage. Her husband, who published the newspaper, was far from strong, and little by little the energetic woman took the management into her own hands. Now she is business manager as well as editor.

Mme. Marie Paille, the autocrat of Parisian hairdressers, has decided that the hideous chignon is to come in again. All of feminine France doubtless will bow in submission to this decree. English women will fall into line and it is not to be thought that Uncle Sam's daughters will lag behind. The chignon has been described as "about on a par, as a barbaric ornamentation, with the nose ring and the jingling bracelet. It is unsanitary and provocative of scalp diseases."

Washington takes much interest in Countess Marguerite Cassini and whenever she drives out in her brougham there is much staring. The Russian girl's self-confidence is supreme. She walks into shops with the air of a queen. Her accent is foreign, but she speaks English charmingly. Countess Marguerite likes horse racing, and she has driven out to the Bennings track several times. She always shows startling effects in clothes, such as a long tan coat, with pearl buttons almost as big as saucers. With the diplomats she is a great favorite.

NAVAL TOPICS.

The Japanese are said to be delighted because the name of Admiral Makaroff signifies in Japanese, "defeated."

Great Britain has in course of construction: Battleships, 8; armored cruisers, 13; second-class cruisers, 1; third-class cruisers, 4; scouts, 8; destroyers, 23; submarines, 11; river gunboats, 6. The new battleships, to be known as the Lord Nelson class, will cost $8,000,000 each.

Admiral Bowles, who retired from the construction department of the navy to take general charge of the ship building plant near Quincy, Mass., and must be conceded to know something about the business he has been in for 25 years, at a meeting of the Master Builders' and Trades association of Quincy expressed his belief that the United States will be building the ships of the world in the near future.

Lieut. Thomas D. Wilson, of the battleship Alabama, made a remarkable record in gun-loading during the semi-annual target practice at Pensacola. Lieut. Wilson has charge of one of the 13-inch gun turrets. Under his tuition his crew has become so proficient that in actual target practice a 13-inch rifle is loaded and fired in 38 seconds, and at drill, between fires, in 30 seconds. It is regarded as good work to get a 12-inch gun loaded and ready for firing in 60 seconds.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Among the New York bricklayers the lowest wage is $26.20 a week, and the highest is over $50.

Postmaster Edward H. Miner, of Burrville, near Waterbury, Conn., has plunged his community into excitement by announcing that he intends to build a new house—the first to be erected in the place for 38 years. Miner, besides being postmaster, is station agent and storekeeper for the village, where he has lived since 1866.

A singularly conscientious official is Casimir Welch, a deputy marshal of Kansas, who has tendered his resignation until after his trial for shooting Martin Crowe, the sergeant at arms of the Kemper convention, because, as a peace officer, he thinks that he could not discharge his duties with propriety while he is under arrest for violation of the law.

Ernest W. Caldwell, the retiring mayor of Sioux City, has decided to write a history of South Dakota, a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar. Mr. Caldwell was the auditor of the territory for a term and was identified with the political history of the territory for a number of years. The constitution of South Dakota is largely the work of his brain and pen.

STORIES OF PEOPLE.

President Roosevelt recently added a French governess to his household. The young woman has Quentin, Mr. Roosevelt's youngest son, in her especial charge and insists that he shall address her as "Mademoiselle." The Roosevelt children, accustomed to calling people by the first or last name only, were indisposed to agree, but the young woman at once served notice on Mr. Roosevelt that everyone in the house must call her "Mademoiselle" or she would leave at once. She had her way and the children's revolt was summarily squelched.

Andrew Carnegie heard of a little town in Oklahoma which had no library and decided to supply what he regarded as a necessary. The multi-millionaire offered to furnish $5,000 for the library, provided the citizens would guarantee proper support for the institution. He gathered a new idea of Oklahoma's optimism and independence on learning that the citizens resented his offer as an insult. "Make your offer $20,000 and we may take it under consideration," wrote the town officers, but so far Mr. Carnegie has not decided to do as suggested.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTION

Actual Service Proven to Be an Absolute Test—Prespect of Appointments Becoming Easier.

The splendid service rendered by those who obtained commissions in the army following the civil war was abundant proof of their fitness for command. The test of war service is one which cannot be equaled by any system of examination or marking that may be devised in a time of peace. The fact of the qualifications of an officer as developed under war conditions is absolute; the question of probable efficiency has no definite standard, says the Army and Navy Journal. In addition, 40 years of military progress have made the requirements for the accomplished officer much more exacting than ever. Now that there is a prospect that we may have 12 appointments in the year to the commissioned ranks of the navy, so long as there may be a shortage of graduated officers, and with the reduction of the term in the warrant grade so that the enlisted man may get to a commission at some time before his thirties it would seem that all had been done that need be done toward making the promotion easier. What is mainly to be feared is that under the stimulus of the need of officers the restriction of numbers may be removed and a broadly framed general provision may make it possible for those to secure a commission who would not or could not qualify under the present restrictions. On the other hand, promotion within the limits now set should not be made impossible through the establishment of standards which, however conscientiously adopted, might be found prohibitive.

ITALIAN ARTIST'S COURTESY

Painter When Asked for Post-Card Picture Makes Polite Reply Which Is a Refusal.

Public men who are bothered by requests for autographs and the like are often hard put to it to answer politely, but a certain celebrated Italian painter managed to do so with studied courtesy, says the London Hour Glass. A correspondent wrote to him: "I am making a collection of painted post-cards, and should feel highly flattered if you would send me one with a little picture painted on it by yourself. It would be the most treasured card in my collection, as I should be able to say that you were one of the first to honor me in this way. Hoping to receive one, I beg to thank you in advance." Most men would have torn such a missive up. Not so the artist, who wrote politely in reply: "Dear Sir: I am making a collection of thousand franc notes, and should feel myself highly flattered if you would send me one. It will certainly be the most treasured thousand franc note in my collection, as I should be able to say that you were one of the first to honor me in this way. Hoping to receive one, I beg to thank you in advance."

JAPS INDEBTED TO KOREA.

Almost Every Art and Industry for Which the Former Are Noted Was Acquired from Them.

"In view of what Korea has been to Japan in the past, it is not strange that the Japanese people should now feel morally bound to prevent the obliteration of their ancient benefactors by the Russians, even though the Russian occupation of Korea did not threaten Japanese independence," Mr. Colgate Baker remarks in his article on Japan and Korea in Pearson's. "To enumerate all of the boons conferred upon the Japanese by the Koreans would be an endless task. Almost every art and industry in which the Japanese have become famous was taught them by the Koreans. Painting, pottery and porcelain making, embroidery, the manufacture of silk and cloth, in fact everything which has beautified and enriched Japan came through the medium of Korea.

"Japan is also indebted to Korea for a knowledge of irrigation and improved methods of agriculture. The arts of ivory and wood carving, in which the Japanese have achieved such wonderful success, were taught them by their good friends, the Koreans."

KOREA PATHWAY OF NATIONS

Career of Peninsular Country a Checkered One—Brought to Notice of Americans in 1871.

Nothing encourages the study of geography like war, writes Homer B. Hulbert, in "Korea, the Bone of Contention," in Century. It was in 1871 that Americans began to look up Korea on the map, for at that time we were at war with her; but there was only one battle, and in that battle only one man was killed—on our side. So the geographies were soon put back on the shelf. In 1894 Korea again came to the front, but the Chinese fled so precipitately before the Japanese that before the geographies were fairly open the tide of war swept across the Yalu and left Korea again the "Land of the Morning Calm." And now again in this year of grace she is to be made, though much against her will, the chessboard for another game. In 1228 she was swept from north to south by the Mongols in their efforts to get at the Japanese. In 1592 she was swept from south to north by the Japanese in their effort to get at the Chinese. She has been verily the pathway of nations, trodden of every foot.

New Form of Fish Story.

A remarkable duck story comes from Nantes, France. Some fishermen were out at sea during a terrific thunderstorm, when suddenly a number of roasted ducks fell into their boat. The lightning had struck a flock and cooked the birds to a turn!

HUSBAND IS NOT LIABLE.

English Law Does Not Hold Him for Wife's Debts—Ruling Opens Way for Fraud.

Combined action is to be taken by several leading London drapery firms in view of the recent decision that a husband may successfully excuse himself from any liability for his wife's dress debts on the ground that he had provided her with a sufficient dress allowance. Already there is in existence a kind of private inquiry agency, supported by various firms. Investigations into the antecedents and financial standing of customers are made, and in this way the trade is partially protected against bad debts.

"But," pointed out the manager of a well known house, "a trademan has no protection against collusion between married couples. A husband can plead that he provides a sufficient allowance. He need adduce no proof. The burden of showing that no such allowance exists falls on the tradesman, a task next door to impossible."

The law, as it at present stands, is plain. A husband who supplies his wife with necessaries suitable to her station in life is not liable for debts cntracted by her without his previous authority or subsequent sanction. A wife, though living with her husband, has no authority in law to pledge his credit. Without his consent she cannot make a contract binding on him, and the mere relationship does not entitle a tradesman t assume that a wife has that authority.

Only when the husband fails to provide his wife with necessaries can she pledge his credit for those things which are strictly essential to her support.

"The law undoubtedly opens the way for fraud by married couples acting in collusion," said another West end draper whose firm had been "hit." "There have been many evasions on the part of husbands and the matter is a most serious one for the drapery firms. Sometimes it amounts to nothing more or less than downright swindling. Again and again small houses have gone down through a load of bad debts thus contracted."

COST OF WAR TO UNCLE SAM

$1,000,000,000 Has Been Expended by the United States for Waging Warfare.

Few people realize the amount of money which has been expended by the United States government in carrying on its war with Spain and the attendant fighting in the Philippines. From the beginning of the Spanish-American conflict to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1904, according to statements compiled by Edward Atkinson for the government, the cost of waging warfare aggregates over $1,000,000,000. Each American citizen contributes to the support of the forces and it costs every individual a little over two dollars.

The Spanish-American war cost the United States $300,000,000, a large amount of money being devoted to pensioning veterans. Warfare in the Philippines will, by the end of June, have cost $700,000,000, and as the population of the country is about 82,000,000, nearly $165,000,000 is annually paid by the people toward the war fund.

The war taxes are laid indirectly, every article of necessity, comfort and luxury, such as sugar, potatoes, fish, beer, spirits, tobacco, wood, leather, fuel, metals and clothing, being subject to the duty.

THREE-YEAR-OLD SMOKES.

Small Boy Becomes Slave to Tobacco —Parents to Place Him in an Institution.

Eddie Draudt, three years old, is an inveterate smoker. He chews occasionally. The other morning his parents, who reside at Louisville, Ky., made an application to have him confined in an institution for young people. Six weeks ago Mrs. Draudt entered her room to find the youngster contentedly smoking in a dark corner. He put the lighted cigarette in his pocket, but she saw him. He explained that he had been smoking for several weeks and that some older boys taught him to smoke. He promised to quit and thus escaped with a light whipping.

But he has not stopped. His parents have learned that he has smoked daily, almost hourly, since that time, and his health has been affected. A doctor who was called on Saturday said the youngster was plainly suffering from the effects of tobacco and it would be best for the parents to have him confined.

A TRILBY IN REAL LIFE.

Parisian Woman, Who, Under Hypnotic Influence, Is a Wonderful Dancer.

Mme. Magdalene, of Paris, who is known as a hypnotic dancer, gave a special exhibition of her graceful powers recently.

Unhypnotized she cannot dance, and is not at all susceptible to the influence of music. When hypnotized, however, she shows such extraordinary sensitiveness to all kinds of music that she is able to translate the sentiments of the composers into a series of the most wonderful movements.

Two well known French doctors put Mme. Magdalene through the most rigid tests before certifying that she was hypnotized.

An End to Everything.

A New York woman hit a street car conductor, which shows that downtrodden woman will finally turn.

-Hair Restoret

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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IN THE EAST.

Corean commerce amounts to about $15,000,000 per annum, the imports being double the exports.

A Japanese poem is generally limited to five lines, containing five, seven, five, seven, and seven syllables.

Japan was the last nation to enter the circle of world powers, but her emperor's pedigree makes the pedigrees of other sovereigns look shabby. He is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken, direct descent, the founder of his house being contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 686 B. C.

Manchuria will be a successful competitor for the flour trade of the orient. The land is very fertile; there is cheap coal for the millers; the subsidized ships will make low rates and farmers are satisfied with 20 to 30 Mexican cents a day. The necessities of the rural people are few. The men, women and children labor in the fields and maintain a cheap, lowly life, living in mud houses and sleeping on mud beds. The entire household furniture and outfit is no greater than could be carried in a single wheelbarrow.

PATENT LAW.

A patent for a device, which states that a part is preferably made of a stated material, is not rendered invalid by the fact that when such part is made of a certain other material the device is inoperative.

Equity is without jurisdiction of a suit for infringement, where prior to its commencement defendant had ceased to infringe and was at that time neither threatening nor intending to continue infringement.

The fact that an invention constitutes an important and desirable improvement in an art, in the development of which many inventors have participated without making such improvement, affords persuasive evidence of patentability.

MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Educational Institution in the North Allows Its Students to Study in the Sunny South.

Competition is so keen and educational opportunities so numerous that all sorts of inducements are held out by the various institutions to win students to their respective ranks, but it has remained for one of the foremost universities of the north to formula a plan whereby students may work under continually sunny conditions, says the New York Herald.

Under this system students may receive credit for work accomplished in a small institution in the far south, the same as if done in the large northern university. So that a student matriculating in the fall quarter in the north may spend the winter quarter in the sunny south and then return for the spring quarter to the north, migrating with the birds, as it were.

The same method holds with some of the instructors. Even the catalogue of the southern university advises students to furnish themselves with fishing tackle and guns, as outdoor sports are most heartily encouraged. Is not this making education come easy?

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Heaven is not so high but a little child can tiptoe and reach it.

Any fool in the country can look wise, but he won't set the river on fire with his wisdom.

Misery likes company, but you needn't feel sociable when you see her coming. —Atlanta Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON BEE.

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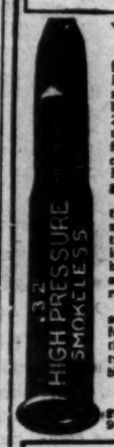

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Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

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His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Goats—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

OUR GRADUATES.

(Continued from first page.)

Graduates — Josephine Barnett, Campbell Co., Va.; Laura O. Branch, Lynchburg, Va.; Pearlina Caine, Washington, D. C.; Florida Lewis, Washington, D. C.; Emma J. Norman, Montgomery, West Va.; James W. Rich, Alexandria, Va.; Fannie Riggs, Laytonsville, Md.

Class Officers.

Lawrence Arnold, president; Laura O. Branch, vice-president; Emma J. Norman, secretary; Josephine Barnett, treasurer.

Reception Committee.

Alexander White, chairman; Rosa Bell, Camille Boltz, Beatriz L. Chase, George Cook, Allen Daniel, Emily Deveal, Elizabeth Green, McCoy Hanson, Robert L. Harvey, George W. Hines, Lennie Jackson, Annette Johnson, Jigen Matsumura, John W. Matthews, Rosa Nixon, James Pinkett, Janie Quarles, Lillie Quinitchett, Annie H. Reeves, Annie S. Stokes, Harry Watson, Shogaburo Yoshino.

A JUNE MUSICAL

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Tuesday Evening June 14, '04.

Rev. James H. Lee, Pastor.

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Buffalo has a struggling young genius who expects some day to be numbered among the men of wealth and prominence of the country. He is Frank McCroy, who, though barely of age, has been able to exercise his inventive skill to such an extent that he has already attracted the attention of some of the noted scientists connected with

MADAME FLOWERS.

POLICY PLAYERS.

The return engagement at the Empire Theatre of Policy Players, under entire colored management, was the social event of the week. This company has added Mr. Ernest Hogan, Mr. R. Henri Strange, two of America's greatest actors. One a comedian and the other a tragedian. Mr. Hogan, who is a well known figure in this city and indeed a favorite, appeared in a new role on last Thursday night. His appearance on Monday afternoon in a comedy sketch was the signal for an outburst of applause. He composed this new character sketch that he presented Monday afternoon on his arrival in the city on Monday morning. The new sketch that he placed before the Washington society on last Thursday afternoon, in which Madam Flower and Mr. Strange participated, is an original composition. Mr. Strange is one of the best colored American tragedians on the boards today. He has remarkable elocutionary powers and never fails in bringing either tears or laughter to his hearers. He has a handsome stature, a classic face, which gives him the appearance of a Greek actor.

Black Carl, who is an all around actor, is one of the central attractions. His sleight of hand tricks are remarkable Madame Emmeinor has greatly improved since her last visit to this city. She has a sweet voice which never fails to attract. The other participants are great acquisitions to the company.

Mr. Logan, the manager, is a young man, not over 30 years of age, and is said to be one of the best colored managers in the United States of theatrical shows.

Policy Players is no doubt the best drawing show that has ever visited the nation's capital. Hundreds have been turned away nightly, which is an evidence of its popularity. Policy Players will go to Lancaster, Pa., from this city, and then to Atlantic City.

Sidney Perrin is next to Ernest Hogan in comedy. He was born in New Orleans, San. He has written many songs which have made him a national character. He is the author of: "Dat's de way to spell chicken," "Mamie's little pumpkin," "Colored coons" and several other popular songs. With him out of the Policy Plapers they would have the same effect as Hamlet out of the play of Hamlet. He presented The Bee a copy of his new song, "Gib me mah fifteen cents.

Madame Flowers is the greatest prima dona on the American stage. She has a sweet voice, strong and clear. She is full of music and never fails to create a storm of applause whenever she appears.

Our Poor Heiresses!

In face of the fact that the English courts have decided that a husband can pawn his wife's jewels, the Baltimore American remarks that American heiresses should be careful to store their diamonds and pearls in American safe deposit company vaults before they risk joining the ranks of the British peerage, where these avuncular transactions are not considered incompatible with the purest aristocracy.

War and the Fatal Seven.

It is worth noting, says the North China Herald, that in the seventh year of Meiji (1874) there broke out the Formosan war; in the seventeenth the conflict in Korea, in the twenty-seventh the China-Japan war, and the present year, the thirty-seventh of Meiji, is again disastrous to peace.

The Probable Object.

Zebras trained to work in harness are among the latest novelties in London. In the cultivation of the zebra, the Chicago Tribune remarks, it may be that our English cousins see a hope of being able to carry on their future wars without the aid of the Missouri mule.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Fares Authorized via

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

SUMMER SEASON——1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

American Academy of Medicine June 4-6) and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale June 2d to 6th, inclusive good returning until June 4th to 13th inclusive.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

Boston, Mass.:

National Encampment, G.A.R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning until August 20th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.:

Grand Lodge, B.P.O. Elks, July 18 23: One fare plus $1 for the round trip: Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Detroit, Mich.:

Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention, July 7-10. One fare plus $2 00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 23d inclusive.

Indianapolis, Ind.:

National Prohibition Convention, June 28 30 One fare for the round trip Tickets on sale June 20 to 27th, good for returning until July 10th, inclusive

Louisville, Ky.:

Knights of Pithias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Triennial, Couclave, Knights Templar September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fare tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50) Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.:

Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

VERY LOW RATES

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Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 25, as follows;

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $33.60 from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.00 from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $23 00 from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets will be sold on May 17, and on other dates to be announced later, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $17.00 from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St, Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

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For Illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

LEGAL NOTICE

L. Melendez King, Attorney

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No. 12,103, Administration,

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of testametary on the estate of Collin B. Crusor late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers there of, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of May, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May 1904.

Charles I. West,
924 M St. N. W.

Attest: Wm C. Taylor,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

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SENATORS FROM KANSAS.

Hoodoo Which Seems to Attach to Line of "Fated Succession"---Bad Luck Follows Them.

John T. Ingalls' "fated succession" is vividly recalled to mind by the present trouble in which Senator Burton finds himself. The brilliant Atchison statesman so designated the line of Kansas United States senators that started out with Gen. James H. Lane.

Those in the "fated succession," says the Topeka Capital, were James H. Lane, Edward G. Ross, Robert Crozier, Alexander Caldwell, James M. Harvey, Preston B. Plumb, Bishop K. Perkins, John Martin, Lucien Baker and the present Senator J. Ralph Burton. Lane committed suicide. Ross committed political suicide by voting against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was driven out of his party. Crozier, who served about a year by appointment, died without leaving a single mark by which his brief senatorial career can be remembered. Caldwell resigned after two years' service to escape investigation.

Harvey, although he had been governor of his state and had made a fairly good reputation as such, made a very insignificant senator, and was, after three years' service, defeated for reelection and dropped out of political life. Plumb died in office at Washington. Perkins served a brief term by appointment and is scarcely remembered as a senator. Martin served two years, and left the senate poorer in purse and with less prestige than he possessed when he went in. Baker was almost a total failure, and his crushing defeat for reelection at the hands of Burton is still warm in the memory of the people of Kansas.

Donkeys in Persian Army.

The Persian army strikes a stranger with wonder, and he is apt to imagine that he is gazing upon the gathering of opera bouffe characters. To every three characters a donkey is assigned, for there is neither baggage train nor commissariat. On this donkey is placed the